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FINDLATERS

*Births, Marriages and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines 2/6; each additional line 1/0.*

*Irish Times 'Phone Numbers—Dublin (31 Westmoreland Street)—76555; Cork (15 Cook Street)—1506; Limerick (6 William Street)—472; Belfast (58 Donegall Street)—21787; London (59 Fleet Street)—Central 4350.*

### BIRTHS.

**GREEN**—March 2, 1940, at Londonderry, to Nan, wife of A. Gillmor Green, 19 Aberfoyle Crescent, a son.

**KILLEN**—February 18, 1940, at Miss Overend's Nursing Home, Upper Mount street, to Muriel, wife of Jack Killen, Largan, Dundrum, a daughter.

**PAGE**—February 16, 1940, at Alipur, Calcutta, to Rosalie, wife of G. B. Page, a son (Jeremy).

**TWEED**—March 2, 1940, to Lilian (*née* Farquhar), wife of Kenneth P. Tweed, "Shanamere," 60 Dublin road, Lisburn, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

**GILL and SHANAHAN**—February 22, 1940, at Harold's Cross Parish Church, Dublin, by the Rev. W. C. G. Proctor, B.D., Walter N., of 131 Templeogue road, son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Gill, to Kathleen, daughter of Harry E. Shanahan, 56 Leinster road, and the late Mrs. Shanahan.

### DEATHS.

**ARNOLD**—March 5, 1940, in a Dublin hospital, Sarah Elisabeth, elder daughter of the late Rev. Henry Arnold, Rector of Killanin, Galway, aged 81.

**BRADLAUGH**—March 5, 1940, at Adelaide Hospital, Reginald K. Bradlaugh (for many years with Messrs. Hodges Figgis and Co., Nassau street). Funeral from hospital, arriving at Mount Jerome Cemetery at 9.50 a.m. to-day (Thursday). English and Canadian papers please copy.

**CONNOR**—March 5, 1940, at her residence, Clogrenane, Carlow, Anna Elizabeth Connor, widow of the late James Connor. Funeral to Cloydah to-day (Thursday), 2 p.m. (S.T.).

**DELAHUNTY**—March 5, 1940, Rev. Michael James Delahunty, O.P., Newbridge College, brother of J. B. Delahunty, Hibernian Bank, and Dr. P. J. Delahunty, Northumberland. Office to-day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock (S.T.). Funeral immediately after. R.I.P.

**GIBSON**—March 5, 1940, at Hereford, Sean Michael, infant son of Donald A. and Joan Gibson, and grandson of Thomas R. and Mrs. Gibson, Glenroe, Naas.

**HENRY**—March 3, 1940, at 63a Berkley street, Liverpool, John Henry (ex-Head Constable, R.I.C.), late of Danesfort, Killarney. On whose soul, Sweet Jesus, have mercy. Solemn Requiem Mass, Cathedral, Killarney, to-day (Thursday), 10 o'clock. Interment, New Cemetery, Killarney, 2 o'clock. R.I.P.

**HUBAND**—March 5, 1940, at a Dublin hospital, George Huband, of 68 South Circular road, Kilmainham, and of Registry of Deeds. Interment from Mortuary Chapel, Mount Jerome Cemetery, to-day (Thursday), March 7th, 10.30 a.m.

**LEE**—March 6, 1940, at Killashee, Naas, Edward Samuel (late of Portarlington), dearly-loved husband of Margaret Lee. "Severed only till He come." Funeral to-morrow (Friday), leaving Killashee at 2 o'clock (S.T.), arriving Rathdaire 3 o'clock (S.T.).

**McWHIRTER**—March 5, 1940, at Drumlayne, Moynalty, Co. Meath, Jemima McWhirter, at an advanced age. Funeral to Breakey to-day (Thursday) at 3 o'clock (summer time).

**MOORE**—March 6, 1940, at his residence, Garr House, Rhode, Offaly, Matthew Moore, aged 92 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing family. R.I.P. Remains will be removed to Church of the Assumption, B.V.M., Ballinabrackey, at 5 p.m. (O.T.) to-day (Thursday). Office and High Mass to-morrow (Friday) at 10.30 (O.T.). Funeral at 2 o'clock.

**O'NEILL**—March 5, 1940, Alice, widow of the late William O'Neill, Bridge House, Eyrecourt, Co. Galway, in her 72nd year. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Funeral to-day (Thursday) from St. John's, Eyrecourt, 3 o'clock (summer time). Canadian papers please copy.

**O'NEILL**—March 6, 1940, at her residence, 15 Tram terrace, Clontarf, Elizabeth O'Neill. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing family. R.I.P. Remains to St. John's, Clontarf, 5.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Funeral, after 10 o'clock Mass to-morrow (Friday), to Kilbarrack Cemetery.

**ORR**—March 6, 1940, at her residence, 39 Howth road, Clontarf, Emily, widow of the late David Orr, of this city. Funeral private. At Rest.

**SHAW**—March 6, 1940, at her residence, Belsize House, Mullingar, Minnie, dearly-beloved wife of Patrick W. Shaw, and mother of Rev. Francis Shaw, S.J.; to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing husband and family. R.I.P. Solemn Office and High Mass at Cathedral of Christ the King to-morrow (Friday) at 11.30 a.m. (new time). Funeral same day at 2 o'clock (new time) to Walshestown. No flowers.

**TIERNEY**—March 6, 1940, at a private nursing home, Patrick, youngest son of the late Francis Tierney, Solicitor. R.I.P. Funeral (strictly private), after 10 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Glasthule, to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

**TYNAN**—March 6, 1940, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Major J. J. Tynan, D.S.O. Deeply regretted. Remains will be removed to SS. Peter and Paul's Church at 6 p.m. (old-time) to-day (Thursday). Funeral to Killinard Cemetery from the church to-morrow (Friday) at 2 p.m. (old time).

**WHYTE**—March 5, 1940, Eveline Sarah, beloved wife of B. W. Whyte, 1 Bushy Park road, Rathgar. Funeral (private), Mount Jerome, this (Thursday) morning. No flowers, by request. Australian and South African papers please copy.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this column will be found on Page 6.**

### IN MEMORIAM.

**COLE**—In ever-loving memory of our dear son, Moyles, who died March 6th, 1939.—Inserted by his fond parents.

**REID**—First Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of my dearest mistress and friend, Miss Helena Maud Reid, who died at her residence, 63 Wellington road, on March 7th, 1939. Deeply regretted.—Nellie.

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(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN.)

# The Irish Times.

CITY EDITION

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940. VOL. LXXXII. NO. 25,789.

### MISCELLANEOUS

PERCY LAWN TENNIS CLUB—Don't forget the Whist Drive at Bewley's Café Grafton street on Tuesday, March 12th.

REFINED Irishman in exile (C. of I.), 28, tall, recommendations from 8 clergymen, wants a job. Address "Z 3747, Man," this office.

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A Wonderful Tea at a Moderate Price.

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10 ROOMS on Third Floor to Let, either singly or in suites. Suitable as Offices, Showrooms and Stockrooms. Every convenience, including Lift. Particulars of Rent and terms of Letting from Corrigan & Co., Auctioneers, 4 Grafton street.

JOHN C. PARKES and Sons, Ltd., Coombe, Dublin. IRISH CUTLERY, ALUMINIUM and ENAMEL HOLLOWARE. Wholesale Only.

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BROOKS, THOMAS, and Co., LTD., DUBLIN. CRITTALL'S STEEL SASHES for HOUSING SCHEMES, FACTORIES, SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS (Made in Dublin.)

Cut your Costs with our Engineering Tools. Electric Grinders Drills, etc. HEITON George's Quay.

AN intriguing selection of super-quality Worsted Suitings. Order your new Suit now before further advance in price. Hand-tailoring on the premises.—SEALES, 27 Westmoreland st., Dublin.

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PROTECT YOUR HOME with SIMPLEX EXTINGUISHER, stocked at THOS. DOCKRELL, SONS & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

EXPERIENCED LAND AGENT would undertake Management of additional Estates or acquire business of a retiring Agent.—G 326, this office.

GRATES and RANGES. Exclusive Designs. BAXENDALE and CO., LTD., Capel St., Dublin.

DELICIOUS IRISH SPRING LAMB now in stock.—McDONAGH, Stillorgan road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

LOUGH FEA CASTLE, COUNTY MONAGHAN is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES"—To-day. Price Twopence.

McAULEY—All bearing this name should see the Irish Family Names Page in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

THE PERFECT BAFFLE for Wireless—See the Illustrated Article in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

### HOTELS AND HOLIDAY RESORTS.

WHERE TO LUNCH, DINE, AND STAY. DOLPHIN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, ESSEX STREET. 2 MINUTES' WALK FROM DUBLIN CASTLE. Telegrams: "DOLPHIN, DUBLIN."

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown), FACING DUBLIN BAY. OPPOSITE MAIL BOAT PIER AND RAIL TERMINUS. BOOKING FOR EASTER. NOTED FOR WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS. 'Phone—81180 (4 lines). Wire—"Comfort." Illustrated Booklet on Application.

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FITZWILLIAM Hotel, 2 Upper Fitzwilliam street; inexpensive, modern; hot baths; ideal; ladies, gentlemen. Telephone 62970. 12 23

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### MISCELLANEOUS

USED MORRIS CARS FOR SALE.

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| MORRIS Eight 2-door Fixed Head Saloon, Series 'E' | £145 |
| MORRIS Eight 4-door Sliding Head Saloon, Series 'E' | £165 |
| MORRIS Twelve Four Sliding Head Saloon, Series III | £195 |
| MORRIS Fourteen Six Sliding Head Saloon, Series III (Above have been used for Demonstration purposes only). | £195 |
| MORRIS Eight 2-door Fixed Head Saloon, Series 'E' | £135 |
| MORRIS Ten Four Sliding Head Saloon, Series 'M' | £185 |
| MORRIS Twelve Four Sliding Head Saloon, Series III | £175 |
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G. A. BRITTAIN (SALES AND SERVICE), LTD., PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.

WE give away many thousands of Collars annually. Sufficient evidence of the popularity of the Swastika Laundry Free Collar Replacement Service. 'Phone 61174 for particulars.

New Laid Eggs ARE STAMPED Thurs. Fri. Sat. THIS WEEK EIRE 78 EIRE
THE NUMBER IN THE RING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

### LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Goods of THE LATE MOST REVEREND EDWARD JOSEPH BYRNE, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
All persons having claims against the estate of the above-named, who died on 9th February, 1940, are required to send their claims at once to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors.
A. O'HAGAN & SON, Solicitors, 9 Harcourt street, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of JOHN J. DUGGAN, late of College street, Carlow, Solicitor, Deceased.
All persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named, who died on 23rd February, 1940, are hereby required to forthwith furnish to the undersigned full and detailed particulars of their claims.
Dated 5th day of March, 1940.
JOHN J. DUGGAN & SON, Solicitors, Carlow.

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### LOST AND FOUND.

STRATED, Scottish Terrier (Black) Dog, 13 months, Monday afternoon; answers to "Garry"; reward £1.—"Westfield," Palmerston Park, Upper Rathmines; 'phone 91960. 5 D

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

ALL Situations, Vacancies, and Appointments, hitherto placed under special heading, are now given in this column.

BUSINESS Girls—Evening Class in Dress Designing and Millinery every Tuesday night, 7-9 p.m., at the Grafton Academy of Dressmaking, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Enrolments by 'phone, 21854. 4 E

BOOKKEEPER, SHORTHAND TYPIST (either sex), REQUIRED for private Estate in the West of Ireland; salary £200 per annum; must be able take full charge of account books, income tax returns, etc. Address full details, with copies references, together with non-returnable snapshot, to "Z 3774, Typist," this office.

EXPERIENCED WORKING GARDENER, single, WANTED for small place, Co. Dublin. Address, stating experience, copies references, age, wages expected (living in), "Z 3764, Working Gardener," this office. 5 D

GARDENER-STEWARD REQUIRED, Co. Wicklow; state age and full particulars, experience.—Box A 2717, Irish Times Office, 59 Fleet street, London. 4 E

GREYSTONES—WANTED, ATTENDANT for elderly lady; young, willing to sleep in lady's room. Address "Z 3787, Attendant," this office. 6 E

HOUSE CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, with first-class Hotel experience, WANTED; no others need apply.—Box No. M 135, Irish Times Branch Office, 6 William street, Limerick. 5 F

HABERDASHERY Department—WANTED experienced Protestant LADY, take charge and buy extensive department in provincial town; send copies references, state salary expected (indoor). Address "Z 3752, Lady," this office. 5 F

JUNIOR SALESMAN for Men's Outfitting; energetic and willing; Protestant; state salary (outdoor), send copies references. Address "Z 3724, Salesman," this office. 4 E

LOUGH Fea Castle, Co. Monaghan, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER REQUIRED for Gorey Parish Church. Apply Secretary, Select Vestry, Ramsgate, Gorey. 3 D

OFFICE BOY WANTED, smart boy leaving school. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, and where educated.—G 487, this office.

TYPIST (Junior); dictaphone and correspondence experience preferred; commencing 15/-; copies references.—G 491, this office.

WANTED for position in Southern town, competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of bookkeeping; send copies of references and state salary required. Address "Z 3711, Typist," this office. 5 D

WANTED, competent, energetic LADY, Cl., 30 to 40, Help Another to run small country house; woman weekly; salary £36; copies with application. Address "Z 3729, Lady," this office. 4 E

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WANTED for Seapatrick Private Hotel, Greystones, HOUSEMAID WAITRESS, experienced. Apply, with papers. 5 D

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WANTED, Continental COOK for country hotel; state age and wages expected.—G 512, this office.

WANTED, COOK MANAGERESS for small Protestant club, Mondays to Fridays; state wages and experience.—G 508, this office. 6 E

WANTED, strong, country GIRL for Poultry farm and able to milk and some experience. Kelly, Hutchinson, Swords. 6 F

WANTED, for Clowanstown, Tara, Co. Meath, apply D. Lovatt, married GARDENER-HANDYMAN to drive tractor when required, and old lady; good locality on main road. 6 A

WANTED immediately, indoor, HELP light housework (temporarily); Protestant; adults. Write, terms, particulars, "Help," Wilmott's, Newspaper, Dalkey.

YOUNG LADY WANTED for HOTEL MAN, copies reference, state age and salary.—Box "Z 3776, Lady," this office.

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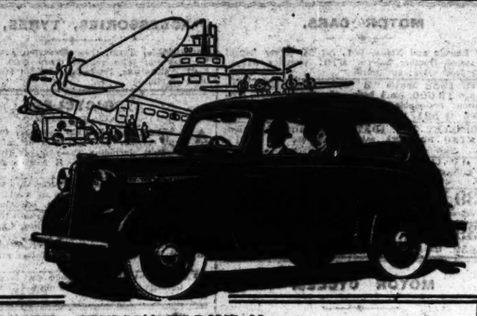

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IF you glance at your calendar you will see that the first Holidays of the year are almost at hand—so that you have just enough time to leisurely go through our grand choice of Spring materials for your new Suit.
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ASSISTANT Housekeeper or Housekeeper, thoroughly experienced, hotel; highest references.—G 473, this office. 6 A

BOY (17) seeks situation, Help in Garden and make himself generally useful.—Michael Hanley, Tinahely, Co. Wicklow. 4 D

CHEF, French, 10, highest references; good caterer; economical; wishes vacancy; hotel, restaurant. Address "Z 3770, Chef," this office. 5

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EXPERIENCED Woman wishes post Housekeeper for few men; indoor or outdoor.—G 523, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

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See Advertisements under Situations Vacant.


# LINKING CURRENCY WITH STERLING

## SENATE VIEWS ON CONSCRIPTION

### THE ARMY AND THE MAGAZINE FORT RAID

"IT is not the Government gets this money. Let us forget that. The Government have brought in this bill in order that the burden of maintaining this social service will be justly and equitably distributed," said Mr. Sean MacEntee (Minister for Industry and Commerce), speaking in the Senate yesterday on the second stage of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

Other matters debated were the Magazine Fort raid; the wisdom of conscription; the linking of Irish currency with sterling, and whether fire brigades should be State institutions.

The Unemployment Assistance Bill, the Minister said, ensured that the general mass of the taxpayers who lived outside the Co. Boroughs would not be called upon to pay more than their fair share of the contributions to unemployment assistance. That was the real justification for the bill—that and the preservation of the structure of the scheme. It would prevent public money—taxpayers' money, on the one hand, and ratepayers' money on the other—from being frittered away in useless litigation. It was only an illusion to suggest that the bill was enforcing an extra £63,000 on the ratepayers of Dublin.

SENATOR HAYES—It was a bill to change the law and charge the ratepayers of Dublin, in particular, with £63,000 which they were not legally liable to pay.

SENATOR J. J. DOUGLAS did not agree with the rate for unemployment being on the gross valuation. The more premises that there were unoccupied the less able was the local authority to pay a high sum. Was it not absurd, too, to say that the area with the highest number of unemployed was the most fitted to pay for unemployment? Retrospective legislation seldom was just. This was a bad bill.

#### DUBLIN MUST PAY

Mr. MacENTEE denied that the bill was retrospective in its effects. If the Government gave way to those who opposed the bill it would mean the end of law and order, as every man would place his own interpretation on every Act. As unemployment assistance was paid at higher rates in county boroughs than the rest of the country, he did not see why the ratepayers of Dublin should not contribute those higher rates.

For four years the Corporation had no doubt about the terms of the Act, because they imposed a rate equivalent to the statutory rate on the gross revaluation. They collected £170,000, but only paid to the Exchequer £118,000.

The bill was read a second time, and the next stage fixed for Wednesday, 13th inst.

The Senate approved of the Control of Imports (Quota 37) (Amendment) Order, 1939, which amends the scope of the original quota in respect of certain types of hats above the cost of 12s. 9d., which are now exempted.

#### FIRE BRIGADE'S BILL

On the second state of the Fire Brigades Bill, Senators DESMOND FITZGERALD and S. GOULDING spoke in favour of local volunteer fire services.

Senator THE McGILLYCUDDY objected to fresh charges being put on ratepayers at a time when the Local Government Department was urging councils to economise. Fire brigades should be controlled and paid by the State, as in France, where they were not permitted to strike, but were in many respects like the Army or the Guards.

Senator MRS. CONCANNON said that all citizens should be trained in what to do when fires occurred, and in precautions against fires.

Dr. WARD, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Government, in reply to the debate, said that it was usual to waive the duty on imported fire equipment. He would look into the matter.

The bill passed its second stage, and the next stage was fixed for Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Speaking on the second stage of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1940, Senator FITZGERALD said that officers who had worked hard for discipline and had seen their efforts wasted by the introduction of the volunteer system had, naturally, relaxed their energy. Nobody felt more sympathy with the Army than he did when it transpired that a body of blackguards could go into the Magazine Fort and take Government property, and that the ordinary routine was not in operation there. They were splashing about four millions unnecessarily on the Army. It was clear that they could not directly be involved in a war in Europe. The country might be invaded, but the likelihood was 100 to 1 against.

Senator McELLIN made an observation on the proximity of foreign troops in the North of Ireland, and Senator FITZGERALD asked if it was suggested that because the majority of the people in the North had opted for a different Government and different Army that we were paying five million pounds for the Army with a view to making provision against an imminent invasion by the British troops in Northern Ireland.

Senator McELLIN—Cap fit, cap wear.

Senator FITZGERALD said that it was futile for men to dig holes in Merrion square and other places on the pretence that there might be an air raid, and if there were that those holes would serve any useful purpose.

#### MAGAZINE RAID

THE McGILLYCUDDY said they were entitled to know what preparations were made in view of the emergency which apparently existed in the minds of the Government, to ensure that the large amount of ammunition in the Magazine Fort would be kept in safe custody. The energy displayed by the army in recovering the Magazine Fort ammunition showed that it was a sound force and that the people were not behind those who wished to overthrow the Government of the State.

Senator McELLIN said that he was sorry to say that more courtesy was extended to the public by the rank and file of the army than by the Civic Guards. He asked the Minister for Defence to convey to the Minister for Justice that a lesson could be taught—that in crises the Guards forgot their manners.

As far as this country was concerned, all the big powers were aggressors. The people of the country were quite satisfied that an army should be maintained here. If the people wanted the type of Government that would depend on the foreigner they could have a trial of it.

Senator McDERMOTT said that it could only do harm to attempt to minimise the seriousness of the raid on the Magazine. It would only incite people to go on harping on the matter if it was sought to describe it as tripe. He differed entirely from Senator Fitzgerald on the point of the army. They owed it to themselves, to the world, and to the cause of freedom to have a highly-trained and disciplined army here. They recently had a report of a new movement propagating Republican ideology. One item featured as being probably the most unpopular—conscription—was the only one that he had sympathy with. He believed that democracy imposed the duty on every individual citizen in case of need to go to the defence of his country. He would like to see behind the small and highly trained regular army not a mere force of volunteers, but the whole manhood of the nation, trained to military service and available when needed. It had been suggested that, if an invader found his way here, it would be no use putting up a fight. That was not necessarily so. They ought to be in a position to deal with the possibility of invasion.

#### "TO CREATE UNREST"

Senator W. QUIRKE said that there was no outcry against Ministers in England when the Royal Oak was sunk, but because the raid on the Fort happened in this country people were ready to make statements which would create unrest in the country and the army.

Mr. OSCAR TRAYNOR, in reply to the debate, said that Senators might not realise that it was a young volunteer lieutenant who rushed his party from Portobello to the Phœnix Park, captured some people there, and, recalling what had happened at the Magazine Fort, garrisoned it with his own little party. Mr. Traynor quoted other examples of enterprise and devotion to duty by volunteers. Too much propaganda had been made out of the raid on the Fort. It was regrettable that there should be men in the country prepared to do what was done that night.

Senator MacDERMOT asked if the Minister was satisfied that there was no collusion inside.

Mr. TRAYNOR said that he could not answer that question, as inquiries were going on.

The bill was read a second time and the Committee stage fixed for Wednesday next.

#### IRISH CURRENCY

Senator F. MacDERMOT moved that the Senate "would welcome a statement of policy by the Government regarding the Irish currency and its connection with sterling." If Britain were to suffer defeat in the war, the question was whether to any extent they could get out from under their connection with British currency, and whether there were any steps they could take now to make their position more secure.

There was an active campaign in various parts of the country to popularise certain monetary conceptions which involved breaking the present arrangement between Irish currency and sterling. This agitation was supported by the Labour Party, various university professors, and the new movement started a few days ago in the Mansion House. The arguments were unsound and mischievous, directed to the emotions rather than the head.

A campaign in the name of patriotism had had a great deal of success in impressing the young people, and he hoped that the Labour representatives would take the trouble to make more specific the rather vague proposals that appeared under their names elsewhere.

Senator JOHNSTON seconded.

#### ATTITUDE OF BANKS

Sir JOHN KEANE said that, so far as the practical aspect of currency was concerned, the Government had a complete answer in the fact that two expert inquiries had dealt with the subject since the State was founded. It would be generally agreed that if it could be afforded, a larger backing of gold might be desirable. He would challenge the extraordinary doctrine that because they chose the currency of a certain country they were committing a political crime. Making the pound dearer would have very serious effects on the farmers, and any move of that kind would almost bring revolution. When it came to the fantastic question of developmental credit—money for nothing—he did not follow the arguments. They could borrow largely, and if they got it, create the illusion of wealth in the spending of it, but the day of reckoning was unescapable. A lot of people thought they could start right away with the creation of a new social and financial structure without experience or resources. He had never known the banks to refuse credit to hardworking, credit-worthy people with some experience behind them. There was a fantastic notion that the banks' money was owned by rich men, but actually the percentage of rich men's money in the total in the banks was very small. Three-quarters of the money they used was the people's money. He would welcome the Portuguese system, but if they adopted it here they would have to tighten their belts very much, stop Government borrowing, stop unemployment assistance, credit schemes and uneconomic housing, and have a lower standard of living. The danger here was living beyond our means and borrowing to keep it up.

Senator D. J. MADDEN said that, while he was not advocating a break with sterling, he could not understand why the Government, after the Banking Commission, and with its unemployment and other problems, allowed a restricted currency without any regard to the needs of the country. As far as the British were concerned, this country, neutral, was now a market for the goods they might get at the lowest possible prices. English currency was certain to be manipulated to meet the problems of international exchange that confronted that country, and unless our fiscal policy was radically modified, our currency would be open to all the fluctuations that might result. It was inevitable that there would be inflation in the currencies of the belligerents, and there was always the possibility that after the war they might have the same condition of things that obtained in France after the last war, when the franc was devalued by 400 per cent.

#### MINISTER'S VIEW

Mr. Sean T. O'KELLY, Minister for Finance, said that he was not convinced that any of the reforms he had seen advocated would be of greater advantage to this country than the system at present in operation. We were living within our means and balancing our budgets, and he hoped that we would continue to do so. No pressure had been brought to bear on them to adopt the choice which followed the currency in 1927. The Act was passed in the interests of the people of the country, and it remained so since. The Banking Commission of 1926 also advised that the pound should be linked with sterling, while sixteen of the twenty-one members of the 1931 Commission recommended a continuance of parity with sterling. Those were sufficient reasons for not making any change at present. He would not consider it advisable to make any change for the sake of a brief trading advantage.

Several countries that had broken with sterling since the war did not want to be tied up by English control, but principally had trading relations with countries other than the United Kingdom. Our trade was mainly with Great Britain, and was likely to continue so, while our Continental trade, should the war continue, was likely to diminish. We were free to change at any time, but we had no difficulties here of the kind experienced by other countries. We had received favourable treatment from the British currency control. The severance of the link with sterling would involve the creation of different monetary standards between North and South, with consequent dislocation of trade, and, possibly, would be an influence on the reinforcement of partition. A continuance of the present relations between the two currencies was in harmony with the interests of the country. The whole question was under constant observation, and if it should appear to be more advantageous to effect a change they would be prepared to make it.

The debate was adjourned until next Wednesday, and the House adjourned until 3 p.m. on Wednesday next.

# THE INCREASED TILLAGE

## A SHORTAGE OF SUPERPHOSPHATES

### QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL

MR. DILLON (F.G., Monaghan) asked the Minister for Supplies in the Dail yesterday to state what steps were being taken to secure delivery of supplies of Belgian superphosphates, in view of the removal of the tariff hitherto chargeable on such imports.

The MINISTER (Mr. LEMASS), in reply, stated that in recent months several firms which had been in the habit of importing superphosphates from Belgium had endeavoured to secure supplies, but had been unable to do so owing to the fact that the Belgian Government had refused to grant export licences. They had again approached the Belgian manufacturers, and, pending the outcome of those further approaches, it was not possible to say anything further.

Mr. DILLON asked would the Minister not approach the Belgian Minister in Dublin to get him to arrange for supplies to this country?

The MINISTER said that the export of superphosphates from Belgium had been prohibited.

Mr. BELTON (F.G., Co. Dublin) asked if the Minister was aware that there was a definite shortage of superphosphates even for the acreage tilled last year, and how were the farmers going to manure this year's increased tillage.

Mr. LEMASS—Has the deputy any suggestion how the difficulty is going to be overcome?

Mr. DILLON—Will you ask the Minister for External Affairs to take it up with the Belgian Government at once, and ask them to make a waiver, just as the British Government have made a waiver in regard to the export of a number of commodities to this country in view of our long years of trading with them?

Mr. LEMASS said that he hoped the deputy did not think that his ideas were original. The Belgian Government had refused, and persistently refused to permit any superphosphates to be exported.

Mr. DILLON asked if it had been pointed out to the Belgian Government that, although the British Government had made a general prohibition in regard to the export of certain articles, that a special concession had been made in favour of this country in view of past trade relations.

Mr. LEMASS—You do not think you can discuss the policy of the Belgian Government here?

Mr. DILLON—Has the Minister made inquiries?

Mr. LEMASS—I will refer the deputy to my answer to the original question.

Mr. BELTON—Can any progress be made through the Belgian Minister here?

Mr. LEMASS—The fact is that no progress has been made.

Mr. BELTON—Has the Minister definitely thrown up the sponge? Can anything be done?

Mr. LEMASS—I have given the answers to all these questions in my original reply.

### THE PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION

Dr. WARD, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, answering Mr. W. NORTON (Lab., Kildare-Carlow), said that investigations so far made in regard to the dietary of the people would not enable any definite conclusions to be drawn as to the state of nutrition. There was, however, no reason to believe that malnutrition existed to any great extent among the rural population. Reports from County Medical Officers of Health tended to show where school medical services and free milk and school meals schemes had been put into operation the results could be seen in a short time in improved physical and nutritional condition of children. The problem of malnutrition was not of such extent as to warrant investigation by a special commission.

Replying to another question by Mr. Norton, Dr. WARD said that the question of how far special provision for the treatment of rheumatism was required was being considered, but, in view of the present stage of development of public health services in regard to dealing with more prevalent diseases and physical defects, it was not practicable to provide itinerant clinics for the purpose mentioned.

### HOSPITALS BED BUREAU

Mr. NORTON asked the Minister whether his attention was directed to a statement of the Dublin County Coroner, as reported in the newspapers on 24th February, concerning the inadequacy of the arrangements for the immediate treatment of patients in Dublin hospitals, and whether he would state what action he proposed taking in the immediate future to organise a bed bureau system in connection with the Dublin hospitals.

Dr. WARD said that the possibility of setting up a hospitals' bureau in Dublin to facilitate the admission of patients to hospitals had been under investigation, and he hoped to be in a position to make an announcement thereon at an early date.

Mr. SEAN MOYLAN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry and Commerce, replying to Alderman Alfred Byrne (Ind., N.E. Dublin), said that he was not yet in a position to indicate when the Transport Tribunal report would be published, as consultations with other Departments as to the recommendations of the Tribunal had not concluded.

# TO UPHOLD THE LAW

## BISHOP'S CALL FOR DISCIPLINE

### DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNISM

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*GALWAY, Wednesday.*

"IT is necessary for us to realise whether or not we want to go to war with England, and if we don't let us be prepared to be sincere and not support those who do. It is necessary for us—and it is our first duty as Christians—to put our influence behind order, unity and discipline," said the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Galway, to the members of the Galway Branch of the Catholic Young Men's Society.

If we were going to be a great people, said His Lordship, it could only be through order, unity and discipline. It was our first duty before God to be a strong people, a strong people like the Finns, whom others would think twice before attacking, a people who would immediately unite and give a good account of themselves, and who would not crumple up before the first aggressor through internal discord, treachery or slackness.

"If to-day," said His Lordship, "there are men in this country who believe that they are entitled to take the law into their own hands, or who think that they have got authority to determine national policy, the Church has told them again and again clearly that none but the legitimate authority has the right to make laws, to administer justice, or use the sword in defence of the weak or in punishment of the malefactor. None but the State may use the sword in defence of justice or in punishment of the guilty, and any private individual or group who claims the right to use the sword is claiming unjustly, and if using it is guilty of murder. That has been the teaching of the Catholic Church. Thank be to God, in the whole diocese you could count on the fingers of one hand the number of individuals who contest that doctrine, and who are not prepared to follow the moral teaching of the Catholic bishops on the subject. But it is necessary for us to remind ourselves of that teaching, especially lest we should be drawn by any kind of emotional propaganda into giving any sympathy or support to murder."

#### UNITY

If we were to survive to develop and overcome our difficulties, said his lordship, we must be a strong people, and to be a strong people we must unite. Unity was a vital need of people in ordinary times. To-day, in these terrible times, it was a supreme need.

If there was anything that the people of the present day were being forced to realise it was the extent to which the welfare of all of us was dependent on the smooth working of the social system. Peace and order, the civilisation of homes, the liberty of millions of people could be swept away in an instant. They had seen what had happened in a country like Poland.

Referring to the Poles under the new *régime*, Dr. Browne said that the Irish people knew what it meant, because they had suffered it, but they had survived and had not forgotten it.

"We could say to the Poles to-day: 'You will survive,' but we could say it on only one condition—that they keep their faith as we did," added Dr. Browne.

#### COMMUNISM UNMASKED

But terrible as the war had been, it had at least produced one great good—it had unmasked the true face of Communism and had revealed all the hideous evil and barbaric cruelty of that system. They would remember that there had been substantial proof that the war in Spain had been engineered and maintained by Communist agents. The Communists had posed as defenders of civic liberty, and many people thought that they were out for the small nation and the ordinary man. They had condemned the imperialistic aggression of the Great Powers. But when Poland was invaded Russia joined with blood-stained hands, stabbed Poland in the back and grabbed her territory. Having partitioned Poland, she sent an ultimatum to Lithuania and Latvia and gobbled them up, and then turned to Finland. But Finland stood. How long Finland would stand no one knew, but, whether her stand was long or short, Communism had been finally unmasked.

# THE GRAVITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

## CAPITAL AND LABOUR BLAMED

### MINISTER'S WARNING TO LEADERS

THE Minister for Supplies, Mr. Sean Lemass, T.D., last night said that industrial and labour leaders did not appear to appreciate the parts they should play if unemployment were to be coped with, and that amongst labour leaders there did not appear a clear desire to play any part at all. The Minister was speaking at the inaugural meeting of the 26th Session of the Commerce Society, University College, Dublin, when Mr. Francis C. McDermott, B.A., B.Comm., Auditor, read an address on "Progress."

The Minister, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Auditor, said that the danger to the preservation of our democratic system of government here arises from the gravity of our unemployment problem. Unemployment, said Mr. Lemass, was not an inevitable phenomenon which could not be cured; it was the product of defects in their social organisation. In Russia and Germany they had been able to cope with it, apparently effectively, by Russian and German methods. If those methods would not work here, why could not they in Ireland make their own methods work? He believed that they could, but before they could do so, they must get those who occupied key positions—the leaders of industry and of labour—to understand its mode of operation and the parts that they would have to play in it.

"Private enterprise in industry is working spasmodically and not very efficiently, but working, nevertheless," Mr. Lemass continued. "The organisation of labour is hopelessly inefficient, with an extraordinary multiplicity of overlapping trade unions and no effective organisation of leadership. Neither among the industrial leaders nor the labour leaders does there appear to be any clear appreciation of the parts that they must play if we are to cope with unemployment. For that matter, it could be said that, among the labour leaders there does not appear to be a clear desire to play any part at all or to take any responsibility in the matter."

#### SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The only real and important indication of progress, he said, would be a reduction in the number of their unemployed. To that end they must endeavour to secure the maximum efficiency in their industrial organisation and their labour organisation, so that there would be some possibility of a co-ordinated effort — some sort of consistent policy being pursued by all and a sustained effort to operate it for a particular period. It was much better that they should reorganise their industrial position and recast their labour organisation as required, to enable them to cope with unemployment by the voluntary action of those now directing them.

"I am not pessimistic about the future," said Mr. Lemass, "I believe that in due course, the pressure of facts will force the realisation of the dangers of our position upon the public and arouse that public opinion that will compel concerted action by all groups and sections of the people."

Mr. J. M. Dillon, T.D., seconding the vote of thanks, said that the Minister did not tell them what he had in mind supposing all those "ifs" did not come off. Did those who blamed the sufferings of mankind upon the iniquitous system of Government ever ask themselves was the system alone responsible or was it the incapacity of those who worked that system? Any system of Government which had stood the test of the past nine years could survive anything. The real danger and challenge, however, lay in the Minister asking would not an authoritarian Government "deliver the goods." The young people of to-day who had been born into freedom had lost a sense of appreciation of individual liberty. Looking at the fictitious picture of the situation in Germany, and, to a lesser extent, in Italy, they were inclined to ask: "Why not try these things out here?" Those were not things that one could try out. If they were going to make any experiment of establishing a system of that kind in this country, freedom could only be regained at the price of the shedding of blood.

#### REAL PROGRESS

The Rev. E. J. Coyne, S.J., proposing that the Society was worthy of support, said that progress in the true sense could only be in the ethical, moral and spiritual sphere.

Mr. T. O'Hanrahan seconded the motion.

Professor Shields, who presided, in his closing address said that he considered it his duty to express their sincere appreciation and earnest gratitude for the priceless services rendered by President Coffey to the Faculty of Commerce, the educational and administrative work of the College, and in the cause of University education in Ireland during his long and successful tenure of office now drawing to a close. He would leave an enduring memorial of his great efforts in the high position held by University College in the educational, professional and business life of the community.

Mr. McDermott said, in the course of his paper, that the Irish nation had desired no *lebensraum* beyond the confines of its own territories, but even to-day the elementary right of being director of its own destiny was still partly denied. So far they as a nation had shown a lack of enthusiasm for "the cause of democracy."

They should succeed in remaining aloof from the European war and in remaining aloof from Europe, but they should not strive to cut themselves off from the culture of Europe.

# NEUTRALITY OF EIRE

## FIANNA FAIL'S REPLY TO DR. O'HIGGINS

### QUESTION OF ECONOMY

FIANNA FAIL Publicity Department has issued the following statement:—

"Dr. O'Higgins asks your readers seriously to believe that Mr. de Valera's necessary warning to the Irish people that the maintenance of neutrality is no easy task in a warring world in some way excuses the many and repeated efforts made by leaders of his party to assail the very basis of the policy of neutrality and to involve this country in the vortex.

"Perhaps Dr. O'Higgins, who in 1938 advocated 'an understanding with a naval Power,' and who, only a few months ago declared that was 'never a firm believer in the feasibility or benefits of neutrality,' would like to be reminded of other notable Fine Gael views.

"His co-Vice-President, Mr. Dillon, went all out last year to provide naval bases for the British or U.S. fleet (or both) and wanted the Government to assure these Powers that it would grant them 'any facilities' they required in time of war. Only a few weeks ago he went into hysterics because 'Ireland proposed to stand on the fence like a vulture, praying that she might not be observed; or, like the jester, in cap and bells, distribute laughter in the midst of tragedy.'

"Mr. McGilligan last May had the brilliant idea of offering terminal ports to Britain for the reception of Atlantic food convoys insisted that we could not be neutral, and should, therefore, in return, look for a share of 'the millions that Britain was shovelling out' to other countries.

"Mr. Cosgrave (with his former associations in mind) poked fun at the whole idea of attempting to keep out of a European war, and described the Government's aim of neutrality as 'a political slogan for the people, on which he wouldn't put sixpence.'

"We repeat our charge that Fine Gael did not support the policy of striving to keep us out of war. Out of their own mouths its leaders stand convicted of an attempt to drag us in on the side of one of the belligerents.

"Dr. O'Higgins admits that he was invited 'specifically to point to economies which could be effected in the public service.' It will be recalled that he referred to a possible saving of £10,000,000, while Mr. Cosgrave's figure is £3,000,000 higher.

"The method of reply adopted by Dr. O'Higgins is 'cautiously' to present the figures of expenditure for 1930-31 and the figures of estimated expenditure for 1939-40, and to invite your readers to a lucky dip in which they will select their own economy prizes!

"In passing, it may be noted that Dr. O'Higgins refers to both sets of figures, as estimates, whereas those he gives for 1930-31 were of actual expenditure. He knows that expenditure of one financial year and estimates of another cannot fairly be compared. Generally speaking, estimates are higher than actual expenditure; therefore the only true comparison would be between audited expenditure in 1930-31 and 1938-39, the latest year for which figures are available.

"This is a small matter, however, though indicative of Fine Gael methods of controversy, and we shall not labour it.

"The essential point is that the elaborate table produced by Dr. O'Higgins is a further evasion of our question. He cannot take refuge behind the fact that in the present troubled international situation caution must be observed in referring to the armed forces. Why not leave the defence forces out of the controversy. There are surely enough other branches of the public services on which he can try his economy axe.

"It is far from superfluous to challenge anyone to suggest economies. Dr. O'Higgins and his party have proclaimed that they could (and would, if ever in a position to do so) effect sweeping savings. But Dr. O'Higgins's procedure, when urged to reveal his proposals, is to calmly ask your readers to formulate them for him!

"May we suggest that the boot is on the other foot. Dr. O'Higgins is a vice-president of a party seeking the support of your readers. Surely those readers are entitled to know just which public services (and to what extent) Dr. O'Higgins and his friends would like to slash. We suspect your readers will echo our vain, but not yet despairing, request—specifically, Dr. O'Higgins, specifically!

"Finally, Dr. O'Higgins evades any reference to our third question: Why did his leader refuse to face the suggested Historical Commission of Inquiry into the origin of the Civil War?

"Does he want your readers to answer this question, too?"

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The annual general meeting of the Hammond Lane Foundry Co., Ltd., was held at 111 Pearse street, Dublin, yesterday. The directors' report and statement of accounts were submitted and adopted, and dividends on the Ordinary and Preference shares were declared. Mr. J. J. Davy was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim were re-appointed auditors.

# CHRONOLOGY OF NEWGRANGE

## NO REMOTE GREAT CIVILISATION

### TEACHINGS OF RECENT RESEARCH

PROFESSOR R. A. S. MACALISTER, D.Litt., gave the second of his "Donnellan Lectures" on "The New Era in Irish Archæology," in Trinity College, yesterday.

The study of archæological chronology in Ireland, he said, was complicated by what was known as the "time lag." Whatever might be the reason, the progress of culture here had dropped behind that in the neighbouring lands of Europe from the megalithic period onward. A century or two must be allowed for cultural novelties to filter into this country. Even in the Gothic structures of the Middle Ages, buildings were erected here in the fifteenth century with architectural details which in England had become obsolete in the thirteenth century.

#### CASE OF NEWGRANGE

This fact explained the anomalous chronology of Newgrange. On the principle already laid down, it ought to be dated about 2,000 B.C., and other similar monuments, such as those of Carrowkeel, might, as far as the structures went, though the actual interments found within them were much later, be of nearly as remote a date. Evidently those who built Newgrange had no personal interest in the tombstones, which they used so unceremoniously. They had not to look far into the events of contemporary life to see that a tyrannous foreign conqueror had small respect for the monuments of the people whom he reduced to subjection. There seemed no escape from the conclusion that Newgrange and its like were the monuments of just such a foreign tyranny.

#### "THE BEAKER PEOPLE"

Evidence, at first quite absent, was now accumulating to show that the invasion of the people called "The Beaker People," who overran England, and extended their conquest to Ireland, drew a line across its history as broad and heavy as any drawn by Henry II. or any later sovereign or statesman. Those conquered inhabitants, fleeing before their bloodthirsty, gold-greedy invaders, were driven back to the west, where, on the shores of the boundless Atlantic, they made their last stand.

There seemed no escape from the conclusion, said Professor Macalister, there was no other possibility—that these invaders, coming out of England and spreading over the country in a destroying flood, breaking up all its old social life and civilisation, such as it was, and forcing the aboriginal inhabitants into a state of subservience, were the people who made Ireland speak the Irish language.

#### RELICS OF FORGOTTEN PASTS

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the greatest work of the last ten years had been to kill for ever and ever all fantastic notions as to a great epoch of civilisation in this country at any time in the remote past. Dreams and fancies were pleasant things, but the sun was rising on a new era, and they must awake to realities. They would find that these realities were far more fascinating than any phantoms of the night. They would see Ireland not as a land of nebulous and useless reveries, but as the one country in the world which had done for science the enormous service of preserving, almost to our own time, some fossils of the primitive life of Europe.

Into this vast archæological museum, this treasure-house of primitive folk-beliefs, there had been crowded relics of pasts elsewhere forgotten. They knew not what treasures the new era would bring forth, if only they had the men to delve, and the funds to help them on their way.

Professor H. W. Parke, F.T.C.D., presided.

### PROPOSALS FOR A PLANNED ECONOMY

Lecturing in Dublin last night, Mr. William Norton, T.D., urged the establishment of a National Development Commission to plan systematically, and ensure that those who were unemployed were put into productive employment, and to create new permanent assets which would enrich the nation, and justify the expenditure of money on them. They contemplated, he said, the establishment of a National Development Board, financed by a national financial authority, which would issue to the Board such money as it might require for the purpose. No inflation would be involved in a policy of that kind.

Mr. Frank Robbins presided.

### FEIS ATHA CLIATH

The programme for the third day of the Feis Atha Cliath at the Mansion House, Dublin, was particularly attractive. In the drama competition the winning drama was a new play by a Dublin school-teacher, Mr. Patrick Murray.

# PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

## AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The Appropriation Accounts of the sums granted for the public services during the financial year 1938-39 were issued last evening, together with the report on them of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General makes a series of comments on various aspects of the expenditure, including the following:—

An R.I.C. barrack purchased in 1932 for use as a Garda barrack for £500 was not used and was resold in 1937 for £60.

A pension was awarded to a widow of a Civic Guard who died in hospital from tuberculosis on the day after his marriage. The Guard applied on the day of the marriage for permission to marry, and the necessary permission was granted that day.

272 female teachers retired during the year on pension, as against 55 in the previous year. This appeared to be due to the new rule requiring retirement at 60 unless under special circumstances.

Total advances for boats and gear for sea fisheries amounted to £35,500, and the half-yearly payment instalments amounted to £39,079. The actual sum received amounted to £32,535.

The total expenditure on mineral exploration during the year was £10,937.

The total expenditure in respect of industrial alcohol up to March last was £443,976, whilst receipts amounted to £135,161. The Minister for Finance has been given shares in the company to the value of £238,786. The company had also accepted a liability of £45,000 to the Minister.

The erection of the four distilleries cost £130,522. A molasses plant acquired during the year cost £7,340. It was supplied by an Irish firm, whose tender was not the lowest, but was accepted by the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Receipts from sales estimated to realise £168,100 actually realised £128,101. The sum included £20,014 received from the Revenue Commissioners by way of allowance of 5d. per gallon on spirits used in the making of power methylated spirits.

Post Office stamps to the value of £480 were found to be missing, and were believed to have been inadvertently destroyed. The value was written off by the authority of the Minister for Finance.

Stores taken over in connection with the ports at Berehaven and Lough Swilly were purchased for £37,940, whilst £700 was paid to British regimental funds for squash courts and tennis courts.

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Georgs Simpson, aged 27 years, of Humber street (Dee street), Belfast, was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from injuries to the head and left arm and foot, sustained when he fell from staging while working at Belfast shipyard.

# PROGRESS BY SMYTH

## NEW MACHI PRODUCTI

### £36,900 PAID IN FOR YEA

THE fifty-second annual m of Smyth and Company briggan, was held at 39 Dublin, on Tuesday.

Mr. Stamford H. Roche, company, presided, and the present were Mr. Joseph Wal Chapman and Mr. W. J. Lyn

The secretary (Mr. W. J. the notice convening the me proceeding with the ordinary meeting, the Chairman refer they had sustained through their colleague, Mr. David was so closely associated wit for a number of years and services were always at the board.

#### CHAIRMAN'S SP

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—the balance sheet in your hands for some time that we take it as read. You we have again, I am glad to profit-making basis which had the payment of a dividend.

New full-fashioned machin added to the plant during the now in production.

The rest of the plant has

The cheerful glow, the absolute cleanliness, the convenience—the portability which enables you economically to have heat when and where you want it—these are features which make the electric fire a valuable contribution to your well being.

Electric Fires at prices from 10/6 on view in our Showrooms

ELECTRICITY

SALES SHOWROOMS

25 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN :: *AND BRANCHES*


## PROGRESS MADE BY SMYTH & CO.

### NEW MACHINES IN PRODUCTION

### £36,900 PAID IN WAGES FOR YEAR

THE fifty-second annual general meeting of Smyth and Company, Limited, Balbriggan, was held at 39-41 Dame street, Dublin, on Tuesday.

Mr. Stamford H. Roche, chairman of the company, presided, and the other directors present were Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. W. W. Chapman and Mr. W. J. Lyness.

The secretary (Mr. W. J. Hammond) read the notice convening the meeting. Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, the Chairman referred to the loss they had sustained through the death of their colleague, Mr. David R. Mack, who was so closely associated with the company for a number of years and whose valued services were always at the disposal of the board.

#### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the balance sheet has now been in your hands for some time and I propose that it take it as read. You will note that we have again, I am glad to say, reached a profit-making basis which had made possible the payment of a dividend.

New full-fashioned machines have been added to the plant during the year and are now in production.

The rest of the plant has been kept in excellent condition and the production and quality of the goods made has been of a high standard.

I might mention in passing that the popularity of our Balbriggan goods had resulted in the fact that at the beginning of July last—some months before the declaration of the war—we had enough orders booked to keep the whole factory fully employed for six months ahead.

#### A SERIOUS MATTER

The directors are carefully watching the raw material question and have thought it expedient to make a fairly substantial reserve against possible eventualities.

There is a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining supplies, but with our present stocks and the splendid help we are getting from our suppliers in endeavouring to deliver our contracts, we hope that we will be able to continue to run the factory at full pressure.

The question of deliveries of wool yarns is most serious, but as the matter is now under discussion with the Department of Supplies we hope it will be eased somewhat in the near future.

I would like to pay high tribute to all the staff and workers of Smyth and Co., Ltd., for their splendid help in making the year under review so successful. The relationship between the management and the employés is of a very happy nature and I am sure will continue so.

#### DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT.

I am certain that you will agree that we can all be proud of the fact that during the twelve months we were able to pay in wages in our factory the figure of £36,900. We can, therefore, claim that we are doing our share to help prosperity in the country.

In conclusion, the directors would be pleased if the shareholders would visit the factory to see the good work being carried out.

The directors' report and statement of accounts were submitted and adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was declared. Mr. William W. Chapman, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. William J. Lyness, who was co-opted to the board during the year, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Company, were re-appointed auditors.

**Slievardagh Coal Mines.**—Clonmel Corporation have appointed a committee to consider the re-opening of Slievardagh coal mines, on which the Government has spent £2,000 on survey work. In recent years the demand for anthracite coal of the kind produced in Slievardagh had increased by about five hundred per cent. Councillor Magner said that the only way to get the Slievardagh project going was to form a local company. The coal produced there was examined by a Belgian expert a few years ago, and passed every test.

## METHODIST CHURCH

### BELFAST CENTRAL MISSION

The late Rev. James Grubb, who knew the working-men of Belfast as few people did, declared a short time before his death that "The Belfast Central Mission had won the esteem and ear of the artisan life of the city." That this is still true was seen by the large and enthusiastic gathering which assembled in the Grosvenor Hall last week-end to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mission. The Rev. Robert Bond, D.D., ex-President of the Methodist Church in Great Britain, preached to large congregations on Sunday. Major Alfred W. Johnston, M.B.E., presided over a memorable gathering on Monday evening. He graphically told the story of the founding of the Mission by his father, the late Rev. R. Crawford Johnson, D.D., and referred to important developments in its work from time to time. Full testimony was borne to those who had succeeded Dr. Johnson in the superintendency of the work—viz., the Rev. R. M. Ker and the present Superintendent, the Rev. John N. Spence. The Rev. John N. Spence had a cheering report to give of the progress of the mission in many departments. The greetings of the sister Churches were borne by the Moderator of the General Assembly and by the Dean of Belfast. The financial result of the Thanksgiving Services amounted to over £700.

The Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund closed its accounts last year with a debit balance of £235 19s. 10d. Mr. Hugh Turtle, of Belfast, whose services for, and generosity to, the Methodist Church are well known, sent a cheque through his own church, Carlisle Memorial Church, Belfor, to wipe out this deficit.

The officers of the Home Mission Department have issued an SOS to the Circuits of Irish Methodism, pointing out that the income from the Circuits for the first eight months of this connexional year is £323 less than that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Dublin Methodist Council invited all young Methodists in Dublin who are at the universities or in business, living away from home, to a social gathering in the schoolroom in the Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, on Thursday evening last. Over 100 young people accepted the invitation. They were received by the Rev. James M. Alley, President of the Dublin Methodist Council, and Mrs. Alley. Games were engaged in, under the leadership of the Misses Dorothy and Marjorie Baskin. Musical items were rendered by Miss Ivy Hadden, Messrs. R. and K. Crowe, Keith Bradshaw, and Lance Thompson; and recitals were given by Mrs. Hurd. On behalf of the guests, Mr. Lionel O. Booth, LL.B., expressed thanks to the Council.

The Rev. R. S. Morris, B.A., whose ministry at Dalkey is very gratefully remembered, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Wesley College, Kumassi, Gold Coast. Irish Methodism wishes Mr. and Mrs. Morris every success in their new sphere of work.

The Belturbet and Ballyconnell division of the Killeshandra Circuit has just held two sales of work to meet the cost of some repairs in the church buildings. That in Belturbet realised £112 and in Ballyconnell £62. These two amounts, with the result of a social gathering in Drumalure, brought in a total of £180 toward the repairs found.

The annual report of the Cork Circuit has just been published in a booklet of 40 pages. In spite of heavy outlay in several directions, the total expenditure has been fully met. The present ministers are the Rev. John McCaffrey, B.A., and the Rev. Thomas McCracken, B.A., M.B. Mr. Wesley G. Wolfe's term as Circuit Steward having expired he is succeeded by Mr. Richard Atkinson, with Mr. Richard D. Clarke as Junior Steward.

Next week-end the Dublin Central Mission will celebrate its forty-sixth anniversary. The special preacher will be the Rev. Noel F. Hutchcroft, Superintendent of the Birmingham Central Mission. Mr. Hutchcroft, who is Precentor of the Methodist Conference of Great Britain, has frequently given recitals from the British Broadcasting House. The anniversary is anticipated with much interest.

**Cut Off from Derry Market.**—Donegal farmers who find a market for produce in Londonderry are perturbed because the British Customs authorities have prohibited the importation of butter by them into Northern Ireland. Yesterday they complained to Mr. John C. Donnell, Londonderry Food Executive Officer, who undertook to write to the Food Controller in Belfast concerning the matter. It is understood that the crux has arisen through the Board of Trade having withdrawn the open general licences previously issued to cover importation of butter from Eire.

## NEW DRY-CLEANING PROCESS

The evolution of new processes to do work more efficiently is an important part of the work of the research worker in modern industry. Yesterday an *Irish Times* representative saw the results of recent research in the dry-cleaning industry at the Imco Works at Merrion, Dublin. This research has been aimed at making "cleaned" clothes cleaner, and it was obvious from watching the process that the new method is a considerable improvement on the old.

The former system involved the removal of dirt from the cleaning solvent—the fluid which removes the dirt from the articles to be cleaned—by means of a centrifuge; this took a considerable amount of dirt out of the fluid, but it could not bring it back to its original state—that of a colourless liquid. The Imco organisation designed a special filter system which involves the forcing of the cleaning solvent through monel metal filters on which diatom—a fossilised deposit which comes from California—is deposited. The diatom is actually mixed with the solvent in the cleaning machine, and the fluid, after passing through the centrifuge, is transferred to the filter by pumping; the diatom is deposited on the metal filters, and it is this deposit—somewhat like Fuller's Earth in appearance—which removes all the dirt from the solvent. By taking samples of the solvent from the cleaning machine at various stages of the cleaning process it was possible to see the efficacy of the filter; further confirmation was to be obtained by watching the inspection gauges on the filter itself. The solvent flowed past one glass and could be seen as a dirty fluid; when passing the second glass, after filtration, it appeared in its original colourless state.

While watching this process another batch of cleaning was being carried on under the ordinary method in an adjacent cleaner; by comparison of the samples of solvent taken from both machines when the operations were finished confirmation was obtained that by the new method all the dirt and other impurities in the clothing had been removed and dumped in the filter, under the old system it was apparent that, although a quantity of dirt had been removed a certain amount must still remain, in view of the fact that the cleaning solvent still held in suspension a quantity of matter which had been removed from the clothing, but not taken from the fluid in the centrifuge.

It is claimed for the Imco filtration process that it removes 42 per cent. more dirt from clothes than the old system; this claim is substantiated by chemists' reports, which also show that the method achieves a dry-cleaning which is 99.7 per cent. efficient.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE CORPORATION STRIKE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a suggestion? My plan is that the increase demanded be granted in full and that the municipal worker be treated in the same manner as any worker for any independent firm—that is, that all advantages, such as pensions, free clothes, etc., enjoyed by this fortunate class be removed.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF THE 300,000."

Dublin, March 6th 1940.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is it not time the unfortunate ratepayers of Dublin formed a union and pledged themselves to withhold their rate payments for six months as a protest against this extra £60,000 to be given as a "sop" to already well-paid labourers, dustmen, and unskilled workers of all kinds?

Is it right that landowners and all professional classes should be ground down and obliged to reduce in every possible way, adding to already grave unemployment, to satisfy demands of well-paid workers? What about teachers, postal workers, etc.? Will they strike now if they see that these others gain their point?

Surely something can be done. Is there no ratepayers' organisation?—Yours, etc.,

"A DISGUSTED CITIZEN."

County Dublin, March 5th, 1940.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—T. E. Lawrence wrote "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," and also proved, when a Tommy, that he could wield a brush with dexterity in cleaning the barrack lavatories. Mr. Fintan Lawlor would find it very difficult to prove that Mr. Lennox Robinson could not demonstrate his powers to do the work of an efficient Corporation worker.

What apprenticeship need be served to brush a street or lift a bin?—Yours, etc.,

OSCAR LOVE.

Blackrock, Dublin, March 6th, 1940.

### "BATTLESHIP v. CRUISER"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—High speed in warships and other craft can only be obtained by the progressive sacrifice of other factors, as above a certain point every few extra knots are at the expense of larger and larger proportions of other fighting capacities, in the same way as the relations between rates of interest and the corresponding number of years' purchase vary with each other.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN H. BURTON.

Newtown Park, Co. Dublin,
March 5th, 1940.

### A NATIONAL PLAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Among recent letters you have published is an interesting one from Dr. Somerville-Large, in which he comments upon the manner in which our working classes are encouraged to rely entirely upon the money and effort provided by the middle classes to house their families, while they sit and wait.

There need be no shadow of doubt but that the alleged helpless class has made up its mind to remain a burden to the State, and to take full advantage of the humanitarianism of democracy. In a wealthy country it would not be contrary to equity that the rich should contribute to the amelioration of the lot of the poor. In a poor country, such as ours, where the State is engaged in a financial process of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," equity does not demand that an overtaxed and relatively poor middle class should bear all the burdens of any other class.

Let us reflect for a moment on the present responsibilities of that class in the absence of the landed aristocrat, the financial magnate and the bloated capitalist, now becoming mere figments of imagination.

For the working-class and the class which will not work, the middle class now provides suburban cottages and gardens or town flats of modern comforts, free school buildings, free libraries, free parks for recreation, free meals for school children, free books, free medical attention, free dentistry, free wages in unemployment, old age pensions, maintenance of widows and orphans, maximum wages, paid holidays, free pensions to State and Local Government workers, with free clothing and freedom to trade unionism for intimidation to obtain more.

Who says that in our poor little democracy the millenium has not come?

The question naturally arises how can all this be done without crushing all hope or enterprise out of the paying middle class?

For the past twenty years there has been a glut of legislation providing ease for the working-class, and it is in the nature of democracy that it will continue; for the popular vote resides there. Legislators have not the moral courage to strike a balance between the interests of all classes.

Take the burden of housing the alleged able-bodied helpless class. In no country of Europe can be seen in public the display of idleness commonly seen all over our country from the town to the village. Strong men hang round corners, unashamed of it, day and evening, and will not tidy up or clean their surroundings, much less build anything. Our villages look as if they were inhabited only by animals.

Think of the effect of this on tourist development alone as an industry.

The national energy is dissipated in idle political and sporting talk. Housing has become a practically insoluble problem in such conditions. Therefore, housing of this class as part of a national plan must be modernised and we must look to other countries for inspiration.

I will take Sweden alone as an example of self-help in housing.

The amateur house-building among the working and middle classes is widespread. In the suburbs of the capital for all the months of summer and the long evenings and week-ends unskilled men and women in thousands may be seen building. Large areas are laid out by the municipality for use as vegetable allotments or as sites for homes. The land and materials are provided on long-term credit, and no money is necessary until occupation begins in a house. The labour of the amateur considerably reduces his ultimate liability. Skilled tradesmen appointed by the municipality give free supervision. During the previous winter the amateur takes instruction of an elementary kind for the work in special classes of the technical institute. The municipality erects sample cottages on each estate of various accommodation. The State subsidises cheap transport throughout Sweden.

Figures published for 1937 show that two thousand five hundred cottages around the capital were built on this system. The amateur may either grow vegetables or build upon the same plot—the latter when he is ready to do so.

Swedish trade unionism encourages all this in the interests of housing!

Is it because humanity is thick upon the ground in Ireland, and trade unionism develops a power of intimidation here that prevents our emulation of progress elsewhere, that municipalities or urban authorities are not allowed to think upon similar lines?

Extreme and senseless division of man's right to labour is one cause of inertia and unemployment, and the time will come when it is universally recognised as thwarting to all national endeavour.—Yours etc.,

"IRISHMAN."

Dublin, March 6th, 1940.

### IRISH ORIGINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES

SIR,—While it is, perhaps, never wise to discuss too closely the news version of any scientific, or even pseudo-scientific, paper, sufficient seems to have percolated into the reports to indicate that Professor Macalister, in his Donnellan lectures at Trinity, has again been contributing to the humour of the nation by his excursions into our ethnic origins. It is not so long ago since my friend, Professor Pokorny, of Berlin, committed the indiscretion of finding the origins of our people amongst the Esquimos. We should, I expect, feel grateful to the Donnellan lecturer for bringing us a little nearer the equator of civilisation, which, according to some, coincides accurately with the new highway which carries Unter den Linden through Berlin. We may, after all, be Finns by derivation!

Needless to say, there is not an iota of evidence of any kind for this suggestion, since it is by no means settled that the Finnish stock (which is also that of Hungary) was in position in the Baltic at the time the special stone types from that region were drifting across the North Sea via Scotland. The discovery of these Baltic connections is not new: in various papers on perforated stone types, which I published many years ago, this fact was duly recognised. On the other hand, the ethnic type known to raciologists as East Baltic, is very well represented in our population, notably in N.W. Central Ireland, though not so well, perhaps,

## WOMAN'S CLAIM TO BENEFIT

### APPEAL DISMISSED

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GAVAN DUFFY.)

Holding that the District Court was, in that action, the only competent court of jurisdiction, the Court gave judgment dismissing an appeal of Mrs. Mary Hayden, Errigal road, Drimnagh, for a dismissal by the Circuit Court of her claim against Mrs. Victoria B. Malone, Glendruid, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, for £214 18s., made up of £2 8s. sickness benefit, £187 10s. disablement benefit and £25 expenses, to which, she said, that she, as an insured or insurable person employed by Mrs. Malone, was entitled, under the National Health Insurance Acts, and would have received had it not been for Mrs. Malone's failure to stamp her health insurance cards.

Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy said that, in all the circumstances of the case, he would not award Mrs. Malone any costs of the appeal.

In reply to Mr. James Cawley, K.C., for Mrs. Hayden, Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy intimated that he was willing to hear arguments by Mr. Cawley at a later stage on the question of stating a case to the Supreme Court.

With Mr. Cawley was Mr. J. McD. Concannon (instructed by Mr. Liam Caffery), and Mr. Barra O Briain (instructed by Mr. Edwin M. Lloyd) appeared for Mrs. Malone.

## LIMERICK FARMER'S WILL

(BEFORE THE MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT.)

An action concerning the will of Cornelius O'Dwyer, late of Springhouse, Fahanasoodry, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, farmer, which Mary Josephine McNiven, widow (his sister), of Corriegour, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and her daughter, Norah Helena (Creina) McNiven, Springhouse, seek, as executrices, to have established, was fixed for trial before a judge and jury on the three usual issues, and on the issue of undue influence alleged against Mrs. McNiven (which was denied).

The will is contested by Mrs. Ellen O'Dwyer, widow of Cornelius O'Dwyer.

Mr. Robert O hUadhaigh (instructed by Messrs. Crowley, Bolger and Cusack), who appeared for Mrs. O'Dwyer, said that Cornelius O'Dwyer made his will on September 6, 1937, and died on November 8, 1938. His assets amounted to £4,000 or £5,000.

Mr. Walter Molony (instructed by Mr. D. Casey) was for the plaintiffs, Mrs. McNiven and Norah Helena (Creina) McNiven.

## DEFINITION OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

### BRITISH WAR LOAN EXCLUDED

### IMPORTANT DECISION BY HIGH COURT

(BEFORE THE PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH COURT.)

THE question whether or not British Government stock can be attached in Eire as "Government stock" was argued in an application which was made on behalf of the Northern Bank, Ltd., for an order directing Patrick Cooney, old age pensions clerk, Bailieborough, to transfer into the name of the County Registrar, Cavan, so much of £2,600 3½ per cent. War Loan standing in his name in the Bank of Ireland, and attached by an order of the High Court, as would be sufficient to meet a claim of the bank on a guarantee.

It appeared from an affidavit of Mr. Cooney that the bank had brought an action against him to recover £328 odd for principal and interest claimed to be due on foot of a guarantee for payment of advances to James Traynor, auctioneer, Nolagh, Bailieborough. Judgment had been given in favour of the bank for the amount claimed and costs. An order had been made by the High Court, *ex parte*, attaching the £2,600 to answer £352 odd, being the amount of the judgment debt and costs due on foot of the judgment.

Mr. Cooney stated in his affidavit that the judgment had come as a surprise to him, as he had been informed on several occasions by Mr. Traynor that the money secured by the guarantee had been paid to the bank. He submitted that the order of the High Court attaching the £2,600 should be discharged on the ground that the 3½ per cent. War Loan was a British Government stock and was not attachable.

Mr. R. McGonigal, K.C., and Mr. Denis Pringle (instructed by Messrs. Vance and Co.) appeared for the bank, and Mr. Michael J. Ryan, K.C., and Mr. F. M. Duffy (instructed by Mr. Michael Dunne) for Mr. Cooney.

For the bank, Mr. McGonigal submitted that, while there was no general definition of the words "Government stock," the Acts referring to Government stock formed a code which was intended to make available for execution every form of security not capable of manual seizure. The provision that stock, to be attachable, should be transferable to the books of the Bank of Ireland had been met here.

#### SUBMISSION

Mr. Ryan, for Mr. Cooney, submitted that the effect of the Constitution was that "Government stock" meant stock of the Government of Saorstat Eireann, now Eire, otherwise to give "Government stock" the former meaning of stock of the United Kingdom would be inconsistent with the Constitution, which set up a separate Government, by reason of which the former United Kingdom had come to an end. An adaptation of British Taxing Acts had been made here expressly for the purposes of the Taxation Acts, enlarging the meaning of the expression "Government stock" in a way it would not otherwise have as a result of the Constitution; but no adaptation had been made in respect of any other Act, except the Trustee Act, which was not applicable here. "Government stock" liable to be attached was stock of this country, and not British Government stock.

The President held that "Government stock" in the Common Law Procedure Act, 1853, which deals with the attachment of Government stock to answer judgment debts, means "stock of the Government of Ireland" or "stock guaranteed by the Government of Ireland," and that the British War Loan which had been attached in this case did not answer that description. Accordingly, he refused the bank's application and discharged the order attaching the Loan. He allowed Mr. Cooney the costs of the motion.

On the application of Mr. McGonigal, he gave a stay of execution for twenty-one days.

## MULLINGAR RACES

### A PLEASANT DAY

Racegoers had a foretaste of spring at Mullingar yesterday. A bright sun shone during the meeting, and the atmosphere was unusually mild.

Conditions were almost ideal from the spectator's point of view, for the whole course could be seen from the stands, and the picturesque surroundings looked their best in the welcome brightness.

Women were somewhat cautious in their choice of clothes, and, although spring suits in gay shades were observed, their owners were loth to leave off their fur coats, these being worn by many of the smartest women. Plain, pull-on sports hats, fur-trimmed toques and the ever-popular swathed turbans were all noticed, and glastonbury boots and ankle-socks were still to be seen.

Among those present were:—Lord Glenavy, Lady Hemphill, Sir Walter and Lady Nugent, the Duc and Duchesse de Stacpoole, Captain Boyd-Rochfort, V.C., and Mrs. Boyd-Rochfort; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Delmege, Colonel H. S. Mansfield, Mrs. A. H. Watt, Mr. Shawe Taylor, Captain de Burgh, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bland, Mr. Cecil Brabazon, Miss Leila Brabazon, Mrs. Geoffrey Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Dunne Cullinan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Prior Wandesforde, Mrs. Goodbody, Miss Pamela Goodbody, Mr. F. W. Gradwell, Mrs. Dermot Gogarty, Captain J. C. Delmege, Mrs. Esmonde, Mr. Tony Riddel Marnin, Mr. Cyril Myerscough, Miss Eileen Strickland, Mr. H. Ussher, Mr. H. L. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kelly, Mr. Cyril McCormack, Captain ffrench Davis, Captain J Vernon.

Mr. T. A. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath, Major Crozier Captain and Mrs. Gargan, Mr and Mrs W. J. Hilliard, Captain Clibborn, Miss Hallam, Dr. A. D. Comyn, Captain C. B. Harty, Commandant Corry, Mrs. K. Fitzgerald, Mr. F. Maxwell, Captain Weber, Mr. Michael Fitzgerald and Mr. J. G. Counihan.

At a special court at Ballymena yesterday, before Mr. Bernard O'Neill, J.P., John McIlvenny, Lisrodden, was remanded to the Petty Sessions, charged with the larceny of a bicycle, the property of Wm. Quinn, Dungall, and valued for 30s.

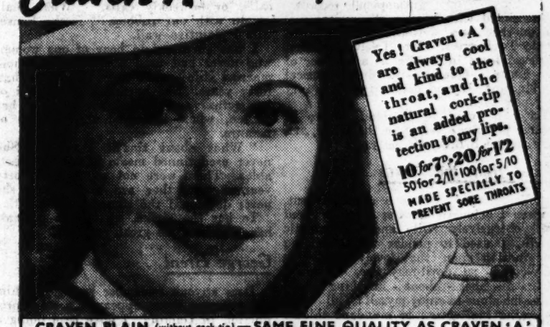
Sister is Sulky!

When there's no 'LITTLE CHIP'

She loves a generous morning ration of this deliciously flavoured marmalade that contains ALL the goodness of choice sun-ripened Seville oranges. And she doesn't like being put out—hence the most unladylike pout! Take a timely warning and ensure your domestic peace at breakfast by seeing that you are never without a pot of

KEILLER'S famous LITTLE CHIP MARMALADE

Craven 'A' are always so throat-smooth




CRAVEN PLAIN (without cork-tip)—SAME FINE QUALITY AS CRAVEN 'A'
In Green Packets—10 for 7d., 20 for 1/2. Tins: 50 for 2/11, 100 for 5/10. MADE IN LIMERICK

C.A. 850


## IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF

**Death From Exposure.**—Death, due to exposure was the verdict at an inquest at Crolly on Edward Boyle (70), widower, of Upper Dore, who was found dead near Crolly Bridge.

* * *

**Lorry Driver Fined.**—At Kilmainham District Court yesterday Charles Downey, 48 Ring street, Inchicore, was fined £1 for having driven a motor lorry in a dangerous manner at Swords.

* * *

**Inter-Parliamentary Union.** — The Irish Branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Union has nominated Senator James Crosbie, Cork, to represent that branch at the spring meeting of the union at Lugano on March 28th and 29th.

* * *

**Estate Purchase Suggestion.**—Limerick Mental Hospital Board yesterday discussed a suggestion to acquire an estate of 400 acres, and decided to prepare a detailed report for submission to the Department.

* * *

**Remanded.**—At Crossmolina, yesterday, Michael Diamond (23), Cloonorogh, Crossmolina, was remanded on a charge of damaging the piping conveying the town water supply from the reservoir at Tubbermore.

* * *

**Pilotage Charges Increased.**—At Cork Harbour Board yesterday the Department sanctioned the increase of 50 per cent. in all pilotage rates. The Chairman said that this was a war emergency measure, which would be reviewed at the end of hostilities.

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**Large White Pig Herd Book.**—At a meeting of the Large White Pig Herd Book, held at the Royal Dublin Society's premises at Ballsbridge yesterday, Volume 36 of the Herd Book, containing the entries for 1939, was laid on the table and approved.

* * *

**Big Contract Offer for Derry.**—Londonderry shirt and collar manufacturers have been asked by the British Ministry of Supply to tender for the supply of two million Army shirts. Delivery of contracts must be completed before May 31.

* * *

**Centenarian Dead.**—Mrs. Rose Kelly, who has died at Proleek, Ravensdale, County Louth, had reached 100 years. Her husband died 62 years ago. She remembered public executions taking place in Crowe street, Dundalk, at the site of the old jail.

* * *

**The Answer.**—In the Northern Parliament yesterday Mr. J. W. Nixon asked the Minister of Agriculture to state the age at which a cow-heifer was classified as a cow for the purpose of the Meat Control Order. The Minister replied: "When a heifer has had one calf and, I think, six teeth, it is a cow. (Laughter.)

* * *

**Guard Knocked Down.**—At Kilmainham District Court yesterday, Sidney Brain, driver, in the employment of Messrs. McMullan, East Wall, was fined £2 with 5s. expenses for driving a mechanically defective vehicle. Guard Keogh said that defendant's van knocked him down at Santry.

* * *

**Farmer Found Shot.**—John McLoughlin (44), unmarried, farmer, Cloonagh, Dromard, Co. Sligo, was found by his cousin, James McLoughlin, with a gunshot wound in his heart, and a shotgun, by the side of a wire fence near his home. Evidence at the inquest was that the gun catch was defective and could be knocked on by the butt striking the ground. Verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## OBITUARY

### MR. GEORGE HUBAND

Mr. George Huband, of the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, one of the best-known figures in the city for many years, died at his residence, 68 South Circular road, Kilmainham, on Tuesday last. Mr. Huband had been for many years a valued contributor to the *Irish Times*, in which he had written many articles and letters dealing with the history of Dublin. He was an authority on eighteenth century Dublin. A remarkable feature of his manuscripts was the handwriting, an almost perfect copperplate, of a style which has almost disappeared. He was ever ready to take part in a Press controversy on a subject of which he had a knowledge, and his letters, like his other contributions, were always written in a good literary style. Mr. Huband, who was unmarried, came of a family which has had a very long connection with Dublin, and after which the bridge over the Grand Canal at Upper Mount street has been named.

Mr. Huband was probably best known in sporting circles, having been a member of Newland's Golf Club since its inception. He was a very enthusiastic golfer, and entered for every possible club competition. Among the members he was popular, and his ready wit and great ability to make an after-dinner speech caused him to be in great demand as chairman of various club functions. Mr. Huband took an interest in most forms of sport as well as in golf, and one of his greatest interests was Donore Harriers, with which he had had a long connection. He had presented the club with many prizes for competition among the members. His interest in sport was so keen that he became known among his friends as an authority on such matters as dates of sporting events, winners, scorers and other data which he stored in his memory over a long period.

### MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT

Miss Maxine Elliott, the noted American actress of Edwardian days, died on Tuesday night at her home on the French Riviera, aged sixty-nine. She was a sister of Lady Forbes-Robertson, by whom news of the death was received yesterday. Born at Rockland, Maine, in 1871, Miss Elliott made her first appearance on the London stage at Daly's Theatre on July 2, 1895, as Sylvia in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and within a week she played Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In the following year she left the Daly's Company to go to Miners' Fifth Avenue Theatre. In June, 1899, she returned to London to play Mrs. Weston in "The Cowboy and the Lady." She took the part of Mary Hamilton in "Under the Greenwood Tree" in 1907, and two years later was the Duchesse de Langeais in "The Conquest." In September, 1913, she appeared as Zuleika in "Joseph and his Brethren."

## "THINGS I SAW IN PARIS"

Among recent visitors to "Things I Saw in Paris," by "P.C." (Mr. Philip Carthew), at 128 St. Stephen's Green, have been the following:—Lady Harty, Mr. Walter McNally, Mr. Cecil ffrench Salkeld, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bradley, Mr. H. P. Briscoe, Mr. W. A. Odlum, Dr. Dorothy Bennett, Mrs. Loftus, Mr. T. A. Maguire, Miss Lydia Thomas, Miss M. Kellett, Mrs. V. Blake, Mrs. Gerald Cantwell, Mrs. W. Jackson, Mr. E. Briscoe, Mrs. J. J. Bouch, Miss Isobel Stanley, Mrs. L. Cohen, Miss Evelyn Cohen, Mrs. J. G. Crosbie, Mr. S. Gillman, Misses S. and N. Coughlan, and Mrs. Celsus White.


HAIG in every HOME

"GOLD LABEL" Bottles, ½-bottle Flasks, ¼-bottle Flasks, Miniature Flasks

"DIMPLE" (Pinched Decanter) Bottles, Half-bottles, Miniatures

Don't be vague ask for Haig in all sizes

No finer whisky goes into any bottle

# IRISHMAN'S DIARY

*A Northern Comment on Dublin : Mr. P. J. Duffy's Recital*
*Rugby Football and Neutrality : That Price List*
*George Brent on the Irish Stage*

## P. J. Duffy

I perceive with pleasure that my friend, Mr. P. J. Duffy, will be giving a recital of popular folk-songs in the Gresham on the 13th of this month.

Mr. Duffy has been described—and I agree with the description—as one of the finest baritone singers that Ireland has produced. He has sung in opera in England and on the Continent, and has broadcast both from Radio Eireann and the B.B.C.

One of his passions is the collection and study of folk-songs from many lands. He has a repertoire of nearly four hundred of them — in five languages. I shall be interested to see the choice that he makes from this considerable supply for the forthcoming recital.

MR. P. J. DUFFY.

By profession my friend is a civil servant. His hobbies are gardening, golf—is he not captain of Dun Laoghaire Club?—and the collecting of gramophone records.

Associated with him in the recital will be another very well-known artist, Mr. Clyde Twelvetrees. Mr. Twelvetrees first achieved fame in Dublin as a member of the Esposito Quartet—the finest musical combination, beyond doubt, that this city ever possessed.

Later he went to England, where he became principal 'cellist in the Hallé, and then in the B.B.C., Orchestra.

## Wind from the North

"Years ago," writes a correspondent, "when I belonged to what then appeared the obtrusively virile and unromantic North, I used to ponder with admiring imagination upon that lovely South—so easy-going, so devil-may-care, so don't-give - a - hoot - about - anything - but-leave-me-alone-to-enjoy-myself: all that charming inattention to mundane things, that reluctance to worry about hard material facts.

"Now I have been living in this earthly paradise for the best part of twenty years, during which I have, not unnaturally, grown older. I have also grown wiser, and the dreams of nineteen-twenty have faded into the light of common day—a grimly common day. To be honest, I have come to regard the people of my adopted city of Dublin as the most contemptible, spineless, and only-fit-to-be-kicked collection of alleged humanity that can be found in, or adjacent to, the Western hemisphere.

"Take this strike. I have read your leading articles on the subject" (my correspondent continues), "and I agree with every word of them. But what is the use of fine words in a city like this, where everybody will echo them, and leave it at that? Talk like that in Belfast, and you will find a following, Catholic and Protestant alike. But you, ratepayers of Dublin, only exist to get the seat of your pants kicked by every Tom, Dick and Harry who care to have a crack at it.

## Without Prejudice

"Yes, you are a magnificent people—for talking. You talk better than anybody, probably, on earth, and you do less for your own betterment. You let a handful of Corporation employés make a fool of you, and on the very same day you gibe at the English people who have shown more than once that they had the guts to protect themselves. You grumble and grumble and grumble about 'bus-stops and all the other consequences of what must be very nearly the worst system of public transport in Europe, and then you go and have a half-one and forget about it all. You run like hares if anybody suggests doing something.

"Man alive" (I continue to quote), "let you Dubliners get down on your knees and thank God daily that there is a border between Ulster and the rest of you. How long do you think a country with any of the Northern quality in it would put up with you? Some time ago Craigavon asked why the South should not come into an all-Ulster State instead of the North into an all-Ireland State. And that is what I hope it will come to; because, from what I have seen during the past twenty years, and especially during the past week, you aren't fit to be your own masters, and it is high time for the North to come in and teach you where you belong."

## No Bin

Most Dublin people find the major inconvenience arising from the strike to be the absence of the bin-men's tri-weekly calls, or bi-weekly calls. "What shall we do with our rubbish?" is the housewife's plaintive wail.

I was surprised to hear of one woman who never had used a bin in her whole married life—amounting to more than forty years. She burned a great deal of her refuse and buried the rest in her garden, where it served the purpose of manure.

"What about tins?" I asked. She never used tinned meats or fish or vegetables. These were not so common forty years ago as they are to-day, and she never developed the tinned meat habit.

To her the strike, up to the present, has presented no great problem.

## George Brent

Does anyone remember seeing the film actor George Brent appear in a stage production in Dublin? I have been doing a little research, and cannot discover whether he was born in this country, started his career in Dublin, or how he came to be appearing here.

My interest in Mr. Brent, whom I admire as a film actor, has been aroused by the fact that in a recent interview in Hollywood he is reported to have said that his most painful memory was of the words of a dramatic critic in Dublin, who suggested, after Brent's first performance in an Irish tragedy: "As the leader of the Die-hards, Brent's performance made one hope that he would soon change his allegiance to the Die-soons."

That certainly seems a little harsh, and I have been unable to find any indication where this criticism appeared, or by whom it was written. Apparently, in the days when Mr. Brent was here the critics were somewhat less kind than they are to-day.

## Neutrality?

A correspondent writes:—

"Is there one of your readers learned enough in international law to resolve the question: Would a breach of neutrality be caused by an international Rugby match between Ireland and England, Scotland or Wales?

"This is not so frivolous as it seems!"

Personally, I cannot see what my correspondent is getting at; but others may.

QUIDNUNC.

# ON THE WIRELESS

## IRISH PROGRAMME

**RADIO EIREANN—DUBLIN, 238 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.); ATHLONE, 331 Metres (566 Kc.) (100 Kw.); and CORK, 225 Metres (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.)**

5.30—Serial story for children: "The Little Black Hen," by Eileen O Faolain.
5.45—Owen O'Nealon (accordion); Irish dance music. Christopher Casson: Songs with harp.
6.10—Macradh Sleibhe: Scéal Stairiul dhá innsint ag Nioclas Toibin.
6.25—F. C. J. Swanton: Piano Solos—Rhapsodie in E flat, Op. 119 (Brahms); Prelude in C sharp minor, No. 28 (Stanford); Toccata in C minor, Op. 132 (Stanford); The Fountain (Sterndale Bennett); Impromptu in A flat (Chopin).
6.40—Stock Exchange, Sports Results, Official Announcements.
6.45—To-day's News.
7. 0—Calling all Listeners: Michael Farrell.
7.10—Stella MacNevin and Molly Concannon: Duets for two pianos. Noel (Gardiner); Jamaican Rumba (Benjamin); Symphonic Dance No. 3 (C. Scott).
7.20—"Days of the Dumb Ox": A programme for the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas (script by Francis MacManus) played by Cyril Cusack, Gerald Healy, Cecil Jeffares, Seán O Siothchain, Gertrude Quinn, Deirdre Halligan and Alan Desmond.
7.50—Orchestral works of Carl Hardebeck, with songs and programme. Notes by T. J. O'Flynn and Irish Radio Orchestra. (Conductor: Captain J. M. Doyle.) Orchestra: Irish Rhapsody (Hardebeck). T. J. O'Flynn: The Call of the Glens, The Charm of the Glens and Invitation to the Glens (Hardebeck) (from "Songs of the Glens and Cushendall"). Orchestra: Seotin Seo; Lark in the Clear Air. T. J. O'Flynn: I arise from dreams of thee; Good-night; To Music. Orchestra: Meditation; Irish Dance Music.
8.50—Air Command of the Atlantic, prepared by Edward Francis.
9.20—Nuacht an Lae.
9.50—Sponsored Programme.
10. 0—To-night's News.
10.20—Relay of concert from C.B. Schools, Dundalk.

## B.B.C. PROGRAMME

**WAVELENGTHS—391.1 Metres (Scottish) and 449.1 Metres (Northern).**
**News at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m. and midnight.**

7.0—Time and News. 7.10—A Pianoforte Recital (Lloyd Powell). 7.30—"Lift Up Your Hearts!" 7.35—"Up in the Morning Early." 7.45—"I Wanna . . ." 8.0—Time, News and Summary of To-day's Programmes. 8.15—"What shall we have To-day?" 8.25—The Parker-Crook Trio. 9.0—The Karl Caylus Players. 9.30—Organ (Phil Park). 10.0—The Voice of the Nazi—4. 10.15—Time and Daily Service. 10.30—Clydebank Burgh Band. 11.0—Schools. 12.0—Reginald Dixon (Organ). 12.30—The Tudor Sextet. 1.0—Time and News. 1.10—Brahms (B.B.C. Singers). 1.30—"Souvenirs" (song memories). 2.0—Schools. 3.0—Geiger and his Orchestra. 3.30—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. 4.15—"Talking It Over." 4.30—"Tea-time Cabaret," from the Continental Restaurant, Bournemouth. 5.0—News in Welsh. 5.15—News Talk in Welsh.
5.20—Children's Hour. 6.0—Time and News. 6.15—Farming To-day. 6.30—"Commoner Cavalcade": No. 7—Ray Noble. 7.0—B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. 7.30—Mary Jarred (contralto). 8.0—Henry Hall's Guest Night (from the Empire Theatre, Nottingham). 8.30—Mozart (played by the B.B.C. Orchestra). 9.0—Time and News. 9.20—"War Commentary."
9.35—"Eight Bells." 10.15—A Short Mid-week Service (the Rev. W. H. Elliott). 10.30—Jeanne de Casalis in "Autumn Violins." 11.20—Brian Lawrance and his Sextet (with the Three Ginx). 12.0—Time, News, and close down.

## B.E.F. PROGRAMME

**11.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. (G.M.T.)—804 Ks. (373.1 Metres). 6.0 p.m. to 11.0 p.m. (G.M.T.)—804 Ks. (373.1 Metres) and 877 Ks. (342.1**

11.0—To-day's Programmes. 11.5—Low Prieger and his Band, with Molly O'Connor and Jack Parfitt. 11.30—Three Famous Overtures, recorded by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. 12.0 noon—B.B.C. 12.30—The Norman Brooks Berkeley Sextet. 1.0—B.B.C. 1.10—Organ (Stanley Tudor). 1.40—"Parlez-vous Francais?"
2.0—Harry Fryer and his Orchestra. 2.45—Louis Kentner (pianoforte), on records. 3.0—"Over to You" (a Variety show). 3.30—B.B.C. Theatre Chorus. 3.45—Phil Cardew and his Band. 4.30—B.B.C. 5.0—"I Pagliacci." 5.30—"Crazy Café" (second edition). 6.0—Foreign Languages Bulletin. 6.30—B.B.C. 7.0—"At Home to Sportsmen." 7.30—The Band of His Majesty's Coldstream Guards. 8.0—B.B.C. 8.30—"Sandy's Half-Hour." 9.0—B.B.C. 9.20—Piping (Pipe-Major John MacDonald). 9.35—B.B.C. 10.15—Famous Ballet Music played by B.B.C. Orchestra. 10.40—Horace Heidt and his Brigadiers (records). 10.55—To-morrow's Programmes.

## ON THE CONTINENT

**ANKARA (1,648 m.)**—7.30-8.30 p.m.—Turkish Music.
**BEROMUNSTER (539.6 m.)**—8.43-10.0 p.m.—Zurich Radio Orchestra.
**BRUSSELS I. (483.9 m.)** — 9.15-10.0 p.m.—Radio Orchestra.
**BRUSSELS II. (321.9 m.)** — 9.0-10.0 p.m.—Radio Orchestra.
**BUCHAREST (364.5 m.)**—8.0-10.0 p.m.—Philharmonic Orchestra, from the Romanian Athenæum.
**BUDAPEST (549.5 m.)**—10.10-11.0 p.m.—Café Concert.
**EIFFEL TOWER (206 m.)** — 7.0-7.30 p.m.—Quartet (Borodin).
**HILVERSUM I. (1,875 m.)**—9.0-11.10 p.m.—Symphony Concert from the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam.
**HILVERSUM II. (301.5 m.)**—8.10-7.40 p.m.—All Round Sextet and Records.
**KALUNDBORG (1,250 m.)**—8.10-10.0 p.m.—21st Thursday Concert—Symphony Orchestra. Conductor, Fritz Busch.
**MILAN (383.6 m.)** — 10.20-11.0 p.m.—Bonini (Piano).
**NAPLES (230.2 m.)**—9.15-10.0 p.m.—Variety, with the Moderna Orchestra.
**PARIS (PTT) (431.7 m.)** — 8.15-8.30 p.m.—Maurice Chevalier at the Microphone.
**RADIO-PARIS (1,648 m.)**—8.0-9.15—From the Opéra-Comique.
**ROME (420.8 m.)**—9.0 p.m.-12.0 midnight—"Medusa," opera (Barilli), from the San Carlo, Naples.
**SOTTENS (443.1 m.)** — 9.0-10.0 p.m.—Polish Music Down the Ages.
**STOCKHOLM (426.1 m.)** — 8.45-9.30 p.m.—Light Music.
**TOULOUSE (328.6 m.)**—8.20-9.0 p.m.—Dance Music.

## STATIONS OF THE CROSS

### OPAL GLASS PROCESS

There is now on exhibition at the Harry Clarke Stained-Glass Studio, North Frederick street, Dublin, a series of the Stations of the Cross, done in the opal glass process. They are the work of Mr. R. J. King and Mr. W. Dowling, and are intended for erection in St. MacCarton's Seminary, Monaghan. The opal glass process lends itself to the use of high colour and a greater freedom of detail in drawing, and is a mode of illustration conducing to high craftsmanship. The artists have conceived each station in symbolic rather than natural terms, and have thus afforded the devotee an opportunity for a full subjective response by reason of the simplicity with which each scene is represented. Already a similar opal glass set has been erected at a Newry seminary, and the process, as treated in the Harry Clarke Studio, bids fair to attain much popularity in the set. Each picture measures 2 feet by about 2 feet 6 inches.

## THE MISSION TO LEPERS

The annual meeting of the Mission to Lepers will be held to-morrow at 3.30 p.m., and an evening meeting at 8 p.m., at 35 Molesworth street. The Most Rev. Dr. Barton, Archbishop of Dublin, will take the chair at 3.30, and the special speaker will be Dr. Stephen D. Sturton, Hon. Superintendent of the Home of the Mission in Hangchow.

In the evening the chair will be taken by the Rev. T. Byers, and the speaker will again be Dr. Sturton, who will show lantern slides of China.

Dr. Sturton comes from China, and has a thrilling tale to tell. In conjunction with Bishop Curtis, a distinguished son of Dublin, Dr Sturton was instrumental in protecting many thousands of defenceless women and children from assault by Japanese soldiery. The Government at Hangchow handed over their wounded to the care of the missionaries. Dr. Sturton, with others, was able to intervene and prevent street fighting and its attendant horrors. His house was the meeting place of nations. One occasion is described as follows:—"An extraordinary meal followed —English, French, Chinese and Japanese, all sat down together in the missionary's dining-room"—no scratch meal, but, as a Frenchman said "magnificent—for the times." . . . "Hangchow looked like the city of destruction, if ever there was one—deserted, derelict, dirty, licentious. But for many it became the City of God."

## BELL FOR THE SENATE

Senator P. T. KELLY yesterday presented the Senate with a replica of St. Patrick's bell. The bell was placed on the Chairman's table yesterday when the House assembled, and Professor M. Tierney, Deputy Chairman, thanked the donor for his gift. The original, after which the bell is fashioned, now in the National Museum, is a relic of the introducer of Christianity in this country and was found about 1725 in Co. Armagh.

# TEDIOUS NEWS-REELS

## THE CENSORSHIP TO-DAY

BY OUR CINEMA CORRESPONDENT.

One of the chief complaints of cinema patrons since the war began has been the extreme dulness of news-reels. You can choose your film, so it is your own responsibility if you don't like it, but the news, like the weather, is beyond your control, so you have every right to complain when it is unsatisfactory.

But how to apportion the blame? The cinema proprietors attacked, throw the blame on to the Censor. The Censor says no, it is not his doing, he gets his orders and carries them out; if he had his own way—and so on. The Ministers who give these orders pass the discredit to the public; they are democratically elected, and consequently incapable (*vide* Rousseau) of going against the general will. In other words, the man in the cinema is responsible for the situation which he so frequently deplores.

Not that that dim, impersonate abstraction, the average filmgoer, has any direct say in the matter. As a rule, he takes anything that is dished up to him, grumbling a little if it is dull or highbrow, but never making his presence felt. It is the noisy minority who are the real censors. They have their own ideas as to what is propaganda, or is bad for children, or immoral, or subversive. They have never troubled to think whether this idea is correct, or merely superficial; probably they have never troubled to think at all. But by throwing ink at the screen and writing to the papers and talking to their T.D. and airing their views in general, they have attained a complete mastery over the more indolent majority.

To revert to the news-reels: the vast majority of people would like to see occasional war pictures. No, say the vociferous minority, the running commentaries would be biassed. Of course, they would, but who cares? To Irishmen belligerent propaganda is at worst tedious, at best extremely funny; if anything could be calculated to preserve our neutrality, it would be the effusions of commentators. Far more dangerous are scenes from country fairs and the like, simple, homely stuff, which might make us believe that the belligerent country had something worth fighting for. This, of course, is precisely the news we are allowed to see owing to the unintelligent attitude of this tiresome minority.

In full-length films minority rule becomes a still greater nuisance, for their judgment is constantly at fault. An instance occurred a few years ago, when gangster heroes were virtually boycotted by the Hays Office in America on the ground that they were psychologically bad for children. Of course, you may believe that this psychology business is so much bilge, and you may be right; but, even admitting its truth for the sake of argument, the Hays deductions were pathetically incorrect. The division of men into two watertight compartments, crooks and "straight guys"; the use of guns, no matter by which side, on every possible occasion; and the generally callous atmosphere of such films must all be worse for children than the usually insipid heart-of-gold gangster, who has now disappeared. Yet children are forbidden to go to drawingroom comedies, which they neither like nor understand, and encouraged to see two-gun Tony, now on the side of the law, killing off the opposition as fast as they get within range.

At least the children get what they like, which is more than their fathers do. Unfortunately, they seldom know if anything has been cut, which is an irresistible temptation to those responsible for the actual censorship to be on the safe side and remove everything that might cause offence. That this kind of censorship is tolerated at all is symptomatic of gross intellectual arrogance—you know the kind of thing. "Of course, it would do no harm to you and I, but we must consider its pernicious effect on everybody else." The bald fact is that most of the bits cut out, the risky jokes and the "indelicate" displays of leg, would do no harm to anyone, unless we are prepared to admit that our appetites are so much more gross than those of Englishmen or Americans—that it is unsafe to allow us the same fare.

Still, attacking the censorship is like threshing the air, since nobody can say who exactly constitutes the ruling minority. Two of its most prominent components are obvious enough. Unfortunately, they are both beyond the reach of reasoned argument.

A weaver, who was arrested while carrying home a 35lb. clock, given to him by a friend, was at Manchester Assizes yesterday awarded £25 15s. damages, including special damages for assault, against P.C. Edward Conway. On a claim for wrongful arrest and imprisonment judgment was given for Conway.


# "CITY OF FLINT'S" CARGO OF WINCHARGER EQUIPMENT ARRIVES IN DUBLIN

## *The Value of Electricity to the Farm*

AFTER being four months on its journey to Eire—a journey which took it to Russia, Norway and Britain—a £2,000 cargo, originally consigned to this country on board the American freighter, City of Flint, was landed at the port of Dublin a few days ago.

The cargo, which consisted of "Wincharger" wind-driven generating sets, consigned to Messrs. Kelly and Shiel, Ltd., of Fleet street, Dublin, left New York on the City of Flint early in October; the ship carried goods for Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, and other European ports. While on its voyage it was seized by a prize crew from a German warship in the North Atlantic on October 9th and taken to Murmansk, where the prize crew was temporarily interned by the Russian authorities. Subsequently this crew was released, and the ship resumed its journey under the orders of the German officers. Later it put into Bergen, where the prize crew was interned by the Norwegian Government, and the vessel returned to its American officers and crew.

### DISCHARGED IN NORWAY

In the meantime, President Roosevelt had issued his decree forbidding United States vessels to enter ports in the war zone. The cargo was, therefore, discharged at Haugesund, in Southern Norway, and the City of Flint returned to its home port.

Mr. A. O'D. Shiel, of Messrs. Kelly and Shiel, who related these adventures of the goods consigned to his firm to an *Irish Times* representative, said the United States Government, the British Ministry for Economic Warfare, and the Eire Department of External Affairs then got busy. In the meantime he got in touch with his firm's shipping agents in London, and they succeeded in having the Dublin-bound "Winchargers" shipped to England on a Norwegian steamship. The cargo had just been transferred to a Liverpool-Dublin ship when the strike in the port of Dublin caused a further delay.

The adventures of the "Winchargers" ended when they were unloaded in Dublin for despatch to customers in various parts of the country.

### PATIENT CUSTOMERS

Mr. Shiel paid a compliment to the work of the Department of External Affairs for the help which they had given in the matter, and also to the patience of the people who had ordered these generating sets as far back as last September; none of the orders had been cancelled, despite the long period of waiting for delivery.

The reason behind this willingness to wait for delivery is undoubtedly the fine reputation which these "Winchargers" have established in this country. The Wincharger Corporation is the world's largest manufacturer of this type of equipment, and the plants have exclusive patented features which cannot be copied by any other firm. Years of experience have enabled the Wincharger people to devise economical methods of production, and these—coupled with a remarkably large output—have resulted in the generating sets being available at a very reasonable cost.

### CHEAP AND SIMPLE

There are still many areas in this country which are away from the service lines of the regular electricity supply; to residents in these districts the "Wincharger" offers a cheap and simple method of generating electricity for all purposes. The days of the oil lamp and the candle in the farmhouse have gone; the "Winchargers" will provide the farmer with modern amenities in the form of electricity. Several hundred years ago men first made use of the idea of harnessing the wind to do their pumping and grinding, but only a decade or so ago did the idea of converting the free power of the wind into electrical energy become a practical proposition. After a considerable period of research, the engineers were able to devise a plant which would bring cheap electricity to remote rural areas.

### WIDE RANGE

The "Wincharger" engineers have produced a range of wind-driven generating sets ranging from the small 12-volt sets to the large 32-volt, 1,200 watt, and 110-volt plants. The generators are housed in weatherproof cases, so that they will not be affected by rain, sleet or snow. Another important matter of design is the propeller, and this has been made in such a manner that it will begin charging in winds as light as six miles an hour; the design of the governors prevents excessive speeds of the propeller in high winds, and thereby eliminates any danger of overloading the generator.

With the aid of the "Wincharger" equipment the farmer can not only supply his home and farm buildings with electric light, but he has power available for the radio, electric iron, washing machine, milking machine, pumps and feed grinders.

### LITTLE SERVICING

The average farmer or man in a rural district is not a skilled electrician; the designers of the equipment have taken this fact into consideration, and the "Winchargers" have been made in a simple manner, and therefore require the minimum amount of servicing. There is no doubt that this is an important point—and one which will impress the farmer who is seeking for equipment which will provide him with a town amenity at a very small cost.

The "Wincharger" is sold complete with a 54ft. stub tower, and this is made to fit the steel sectional towers; these sectional towers are available at a low price, and permit installations to be raised to the correct height to avoid wind obstructions. They are of great strength, and are suitably equipped with guy wires.

In considering the installation of a wind-generating set, it is necessary to secure the advice of competent engineers, and these are available without charge from the many agents for "Winchargers" who are to be found in all parts of the country. They will be able to make a full survey of the conditions and requirements of any establishment which is contemplating the installation of such wind-generating electricity sets and advise on the particular "Wincharger" best suited to the situation.

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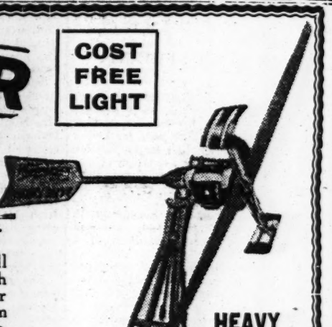

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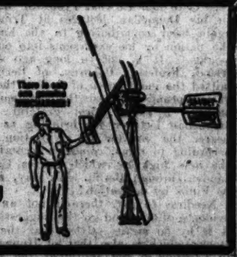

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# JACOB'S CHORAL UNION

## ENJOYABLE SINGING OVER RADIO

The standard of singing by the Choral Union of Messrs. W. and R. Jacob and Co., in their broadcast from Radio Eireann, must have come as an agreeable surprise to many listeners who had not heard the performance of this group before. They are a splendid lot of enthusiastic hard workers, who have made great progress under the guidance of their musical director, Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, Mus.Bac., and by their example show what can be done with industrial choirs. Their programme last night contained half-a-dozen part-songs, well chosen for their musical worth and entertainment value, and sufficiently contrasted to give the choir opportunity to show its ability to interpret different moods. In the opening song, Pinsuti's "A Spring Song," there was a light, joyful atmosphere. There were nice contrasts of light and shade in the singing of Dr. Larchet's artistic arrangement of "The Mid Hour of Night." The tripping measures of Hutton's "He Hath a Pleasant Face" were neatly marked, the staccato phrases coming through very crisply and clearly. "The Angelus" Chorus, from Wallace's "Maritana," had the right atmosphere and was sung with good feeling.

The broadcast reflected the greatest credit on singers, conductor, and pianist (Mr. V. D. Hall), and the firm are to be congratulated on the existence of such a splendid society amongst their workers.


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# ART OF MR. MAURICE WILKS

## A "ONE-MAN SHOW"

Whenever the Northern painter, Maurice Wilks, has brought his works to Dublin for exhibition he has always excited an appetite for more. His present opening of a "one-man show," in which three dozen pictures are on view, will be welcomed. The exhibition is being held at the Victor Waddington Gallery, South Anne street. Already it has created a particular interest, in as much as the many beautiful renderings he shows of Antrim and County Down scenery create the feeling that no obstacle should come between these delightful prospects and all the other fair places of our country.

In his seeking after the beautiful the artist has not allowed any restraints to control his liberty, as witness his picture, No. 4, "Glendalough, Co. Wicklow," which has been lent by the Limerick Municipal Art Gallery. This is a singularly beautiful rendering of an aspect of the lough. As examples of his receptivity of warmth in sunlight, Nos. 24 and 25, "Sunlight and Shadow, Dunseverick Co. Antrim," and "Donegal Hamlet, near Malin Head," demonstrate a fine facility in the statement of sunshine as the pervasive virtue of the scenes. "Brablagh Burn, Cushendun" (No. 9), with its slender trees, is remarkably effective in its seeming economy of effort. Indeed, none of Mr. Wilk's works, although they portray every value carefully, gives the sense of conscious labour exercised to attain effects. One senses that the attraction was in the beauty of the view, that all the colour and spacing of the picture are the skilled rendering of a sympathetic impression.

Half-a-dozen brilliant water-colours are shown in addition to this excellent exhibition of oil paintings.

## DUBLIN FRENCH SOCIETY

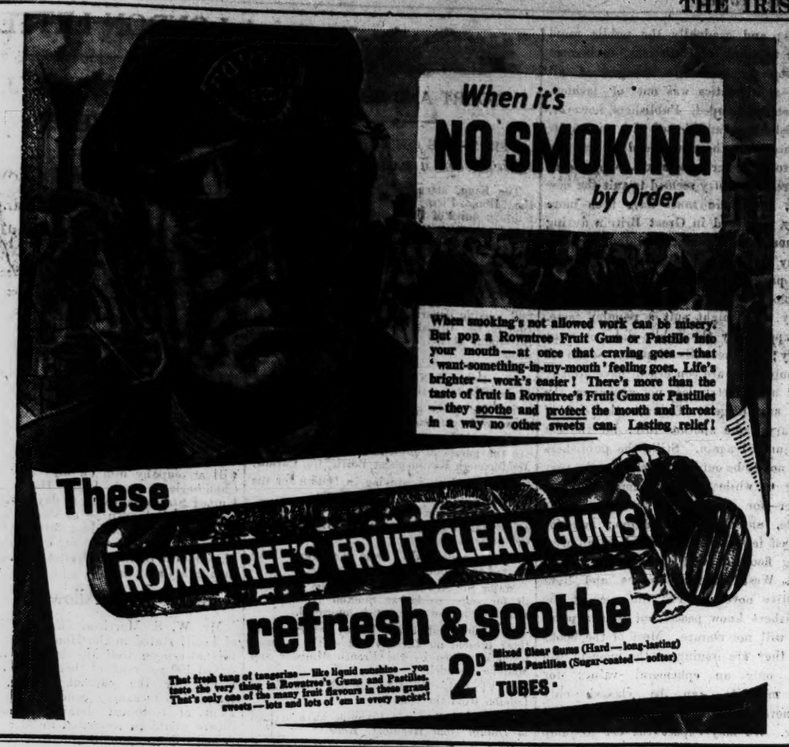
Mr. Miceal Mac Liammoir, addressing a meeting of the French Society yesterday at 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, said that all the problems of the Irish Theatre would be very much simplified if we could use our own language. His subject was "Le Theatre." Speaking in French, he said that, with Hilton Edwards and Liam O Briain, he had founded the Irish Theatre in Galway. During three years in the city and four years in Dublin he had played a number of Irish plays. He had, however, arrived at the sad conclusion that this generation in its attempt to save the language could not hope to form a company of Irish-speaking professional actors. In this sphere it ought to content itself with the efforts of amateur companies directed by producers who had had their training in the English-speaking theatre, but who possessed a thorough knowledge of the Irish language. It would, he said, be dishonest to ask actors to perform in plays for which their previous training had not prepared them, and it would be dishonest to ask the Irish public to pay to see them.

Dr. Walter Starkie occupied the chair, and the French Minister, M. Blondel, was present.

## CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 o'clock. Psalm, 35. Chant, 80. Ubi Fortitudinis, 46. Hymn, 417. Evensong at 4 o'clock. Psalm, 37 (1-20). Chant, 19. Magnificat. Nunc Dimittis, Elvey in A. Anthem, "Thine O Lord." Kent.
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Confirmation Service at 12.30 a.m. Evensong at 3 o'clock. Men's voices only. Psalm, 37 (3). Magnificat. John Stainer (1840-1901) in D. Anthem. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem." William Boyce (1710-1779).
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Rathmines.—Preparation Service for Confirmation at 8 p.m. Canon Tobias.
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Blackrock.—Compline to-night at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. Orr.

The Detective Branch, Dublin Castle, desires to get in touch with the owner of a man's blue double-breasted overcoat which is believed to have been stolen on Monday between 6 and 10 p.m.





# DAIRY BULLS COME INTO THEIR OWN

## £360 PAID FOR RESERVE CHAMPION

### GOOD ALL-ROUND PRICES AT R.D.S. BULL SHOW

A FEATURE of the opening day of the Royal Dublin Society's sales of pure-bred bulls at Ballsbridge yesterday was the keen demand for double dairy bulls. These animals made the most money, probably for the first time in the history of the Society, single dairy bulls having been most sought after in previous years. In the shorthorn classes the leading bulls were sired by bulls purchased by the Department of Agriculture.

The sales generally were steady, but the prices for shorthorns were relatively better than those for Aberdeen-Angus. The principal buyers for dairy bulls were members of cow testing associations, while several of the animals bought by the Department of Agriculture were on behalf of these associations throughout the country. The reserve champion in the shorthorns, Kilkea Cockade, owned and bred by Mr. R. K. Wright, of Mageney, County Kildare, and calved in January 24, 1939, was sold for £360, the top price of the day, which was paid by Mrs. W. Patton, of Kilnacloy, Co. Monaghan. The Department of Agriculture bought from Mr. P. Roche, Screen, County Wexford, for £340 the dairy bull, Garrylough Easter President, which was calved on April 8, 1939. This animal is being sent to Letterkenny, County Donegal. Another purchase by the Department, Diamond Red Baron, the property of Mr. H. A. Johnston Kyle, Fintona, County Tyrone, at £190, is being sent to East Cork. The price for non-premium bulls ranged between 20 and 25 guineas, but a bull owned by Mr. H. J. Potterton, Ardkill, Carbury, County Kildare, was sold for 46 guineas, the best price recorded in the show for a non-premium animal.

The champion in the Aberdeen-Angus classes, Girdle of Mullabrack, owned by Mr. F. A. Boyd, Gilford, County Down, was sold for 57 guineas, the third prize-winner in the same class being sold for 64 guineas. The top price at £76 in the Aberdeen-Angus section was received by Mr. Johnston Kyle for Ensign 2nd of the Diamond, which was one of the animals in the reserve group for the Perpetual Challenge Cup.

The following were the sales' figures:—

Dairy Shorthorn Bulls—169 sold at an average price of £58. These figures are exactly the same as the prices for the corresponding day last year.

Non-pedigree Dairy Shorthorns—34 sold at an average price of £32, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42 sold at an average price of £25.

The Catering was carried out by Mrs. Lawlor and Sons, Naas.

### SHORTHORNS

Calved between Sept. 1, 1937, and April 30, 1938.

| | Gns. |
|---|---|
| D. S. Stewart—Balthayock Grand Nonpariel (2nd) to P. K. Walsh, Rathredmond, Ballinrobe | 42 |
| W. G. Blackstock—Rosemount Cock Robin (1st) to Peter Heffernan, Rathnagles, Co. Mayo | 45 |
| Calved May-August, 1938. | |
| D. S. Stewart—Red Rover (2nd) to J. Walsh, Mitchelstown | 43 |
| Calved September-December, 1938. | |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Reliance to Mt. Brannelly, Coolourtis, Ballyglunin | 43 |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Officer to J. Farrell, Clooneyourish, Roscommon | 65 |
| The Rev. J. J. Finucane, Clongowes Wood College—Clongowes Marksman to Ed. Doyle, Kilwarden, Kill | 36 |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Piper 3rd (1st) to J. T. Williams, Kinnity, Birr | 97 |
| G. E. MacReynolds—Augusta's Bonny Boy to P. Burke, Gort | 48 |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Reporter to J. Woods, Jenkinstown | 65 |
| J. F. Wright—Prumplestown Mandate to P. Higgins, Woodquay, Toam | 66 |
| DAIRY—Calved September-December, 1938. | |
| D. Diver—Lismonaghan Prince to W. Dunne, Durrow, Leix | 65 |
| Miss H. E. Sampey—Willsboro' Gay Knight to Mrs. B. Butterly, Dunleer | 58 |
| B. Roche—Garrylough President's Wonder to W. Roe, Ballykelly, Roscrea | 50 |
| Herbert Foster—Erin's Autumn Knight to D. Grogan, Cooneclare, Co. Clare | 57 |
| P. Corrigan—Minstrel Boy (4th) to E. Hayden, Highlake, Roscommon | 67 |
| J. Quigley—Ponchoge Present to Dept. of Agriculture | 57 |
| J. T. Moorehead—Dairy Lad (2nd) to Mount Anthony Abbey, Tappoquin | 135 |
| Patrick Smith—Drumcarbin Knight 2nd to P. J. Monaghan, Kells | 62 |
| R. Graham—Silverlace Prince to J. Kelly, Woodlawn, Galway | 61 |
| J. F. Wright—Prumplestown Bellboy to J. Cash, Wexford | 70 |
| F. Leghorn—Harvest Lad to M. Curley, Ballinasloe | 60 |
| T. Y. Cairns—Montfield Undine's Reward 4o R. McLysaght, Raheen, Tuamgraney | 57 |
| The Right Rev. P. J. McCarthy—Rosario Grand Duke 33rd to T. Wiseman, Dundalk | 57 |
| F. Smith—Drumcarbin Ned 3rd to E. Tully, Stragone, Cavan | 62 |
| A. Smyth—Dairy Stamp to E. Gould, Hilltown, Belturbet | 67 |
| W. G. Blackstock—Rosemount Masterstroke to P. Smith, Crossdoney, Cavan | 70 |
| Lady Wheeler Cuffe—Leyrath Eclipse to John Cogan, Donaghmore | 55 |
| J. Divilly—Pride of Glebe to P. Durkan, Bonniconlan, Co. Mayo | 55 |
| A. Warnock—Butterfly Cavalier (3rd) to Capt. H. A. Bruen, Oakpark, Carlow | 110 |
| R. Graham—Killycreen Rover to J. Adam, Clontibret | 70 |
| W. C. Meagher—Laha Roan Star to P. K. Leahy, Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry | 85 |
| D. Kinsella—Kilonerry Dairyman (1st) to M. Hopkins, Boherbree, Ballaghaderreen | 130 |
| DAIRY—Calved January-February, 1939. | |
| W. R. Walker—New Year's Gift to M. Mullen, Tullyco, Cootehill | 90 |
| J. Moore—Boley Pilot to T. Cole, Riverside, Stradbally | 65 |
| Lieut.-Col. Lord Farnham—Farnham Leader to M. O'Grady | 67 |
| Major C. K. O'Hara—Annaghmore Monarch to W. H. Villiers Stuart, Cappoquin | 85 |
| S. Millar—Fearless Ranger to J. Carroll, Brosna, Roscommon | 60 |
| J. Moore—Boley Prince to J. J. Shanley, Dromod | 59 |
| H. Anketell—Broadhooks Lad (4th) to M. Goulding, Newtownsandes | 85 |
| E. J. Berryman—Dairy Favourite to T. Purcell, Bruff, Limerick | 67 |
| John Bray—Dorothy's Ideal to J. J. Carroll, Killucan | 62 |
| W. Hall—Erin's Pride to C. Rev. Cadds, Mullingar | 65 |
| R. Graham—Stand By to M. Kerrigan, Dromod | 77 |
| M. Haslett—King of Hearts to M. Collins, Poplar, Kilnaboy, Co. Clare | 60 |
| J. A. Walsh—Grovesland Bellringer to A. M. Stewart, Millhill's Grieff, Abbeyfeale | 85 |
| D. S. Stewart—Dairy Marksman to David Lane, Graigne, Abbeyfeale | 67 |
| J. J. Carlos—Strokestown Defender to Luke Gaulivan, Roscommon | 70 |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Cockade (res. champion) to Mrs. W. Pettes, Kilnaclov, Monaghan | 360 |
| F. S. Dunwoody—Rupert's Heir 2nd to Mrs. R. Meaney, Portarlington | 57 |
| The V. Rev. T. H. Quinn, P.P.—Ballymote Champion to B. McAvinia, Ballyconnell | 60 |
| J. O'Connor—Clooneyburne Home Defender to A. Walker, Carney, Sligo | 72 |
| T. Kinlan—Spring's Pride to J. P. Cooney, Mullingar | 65 |
| Lieut.-Col. R. T. G. Lowry—Pomeroy Watchman (2nd) to Major C. K. O'Hara | 145 |
| F. Rooney—Second Red Prince to J. Flanagan, Moylaw | 57 |
| N. Moore—First Red Prince to J. McKenna, Emyvale, Monaghan | 60 |
| DAIRY—Calved in March, 1939. | |
| B. McGuinness—Clonalecnan Master to W. Robb, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow | 82 |
| B. J. McGuinness—Royal Prince to J. Keenan, Castlecor, Mallow | 80 |
| V. Kealy—Royal Prince to Mrs. M. Veale, Dunhill, Tramore | 65 |
| J. McCaldin—Anthony to T. Paul, Knockbridge, Dundalk | 62 |
| H. Carty—Galbally Champion to P. Keane, Kilmeedy, Newcastle West | 67 |
| J. McCague—Dairyman to Michael Bowe, Geasbill, Offaly | 70 |
| R. W. Elliott—Orpian Leader to T. Flatley, Kilmovee, Ballaghaderreen | 72 |
| The Right Rev. W. MacNeely—Star Turn to W. Vernon Kellett, Kingscourt | 67 |
| M. Raleigh—Mockling Aristocrat to M. O'Regan, Kilmeaden, C.S., Waterford | 67 |
| D. S. Stewart—Golden King to J. McKinley, Ballina | 65 |
| P. Barron—Cavalier to P. Boylan | 45 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Diamond Red Baron (1st) to Department of Agriculture | 190 |
| Mrs. M. Roche—Palhothall Glenboy to Mr. J. Meehan, P.C., Emyvale, Monaghan | 62 |
| G. A. Harris—Dicaster of Ballykisteen to B. Duffy, Drumswood, Monaghan | 72 |
| Canon Quinn—Ballymote Charmer to Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate | 75 |
| T. Campbell—Glenamaghery Captain to J. Foran, Ballaghaderreen | 60 |
| H. Tohall—Golder's Prince to Grange Mickler Co-Op. Dairy Society, Carrick-on-Suir | 95 |
| C. Heasip—Dens Watchman (3rd) to M. Mears, Toomyvara | 90 |
| R. J. Kerr—Marksman (2nd) to Mrs. M. Considine, Pallasgreen, Limerick | 155 |
| DAIRY—Calved from April to June, 1938. | |
| F. K. Potterton—Warrior to J. Connolly, Athboy | 58 |
| P. Leahy—Oldcarpark Champion to Luke Rice, Moylough, Tubbercurry | 65 |
| J. Flynn—Cloneybeine Attractive Defender to Department of Agriculture | 65 |
| R. K. Wright—Kilkea Mortimer (2nd) to Department of Agriculture | 125 |
| P. Roche—Garrylough Easter President (1st) to Department of Agriculture | 340 |
| J. Armstrong—Pearl's Leader to J. Moran, Kilcock, Mrs Fair | 58 |
| J. O'Connor—Clooneybeirne Impressive Defender to H. Smith, Edgeworthstown | [illegible] |
| E. O'Conner—Sallowglen Legend to T. O'Connell, Brosna | 90 |
| J. O'Connor—Clooneybeirne Golden Defender to J. Doyle, Ballymore | 60 |
| Robert Knox—Dairy Pilot to J. Eustace, Foulksmills | 57 |
| Mrs. M. Roche—Palhothall Present (3rd) to J. P. McGuire, Ballinalee | 68 |
| D. Kinsella—Dournans Goshawks Duke 11 (4th) to J. Greene | 46 |
| H. J. Potterton—Ardkill Armourer to P. Grimes | 46 |
| J. O'Farrell—Gurteen Lieutenant to Lord Rathdonnell, Rathvilly | 31 |
| DAIRY BULL—Calved between January and June, 1939. | |
| J. Loughrin—Ballygarvin New Year's Gift to J. Gannon, Ballinagore | 57 |
| J. McGuiness—Palferton Hero to J. Collins, Lisdeen | 50 |
| J. T. Moorehead—Commander to G. Hurley, Ballylinan | 52 |
| J. F. Wright—Prumpiestown Genius to F. Leahy, Deerpark House, Kilkenny (St. Patrick Cow Testing Association) | 150 |
| D. L. Condon—Dunanore Gold Finder to J. A. Langrell, Killinure, Tullow | 40 |
| C. H. Murphy—Ashburn Pat to R. J. Pollock, Carmeen, Monaghan | 72 |
| R. J. Hall—Dorothy's Command to M. Haslett, Killyvarnan, Drumnock, Monaghan | 50 |
| E. W. Elliott—Major Ean to Michael A. Furlong, Templescoby, Enniscorthy | 57 |
| D. Kinsella—Kilonerry Dairy Star to Department of Agriculture | 52 |
| R. A. A. Latta—Ballinaklin Royal Signal to Department of Agriculture | 47 |
| P. Tohall—Roxboro' Promises to J. A. Knox, Ballinode, Monaghan | 62 |
| The Rev. J. Quigley—Sundew's Duke to P. Scanlan, Ballinafad | 58 |
| H. Foster—Erin's Command to Mrs. A. Belton, Maydew, Longford | 47 |
| R. Hall—Goldie Brave Command to T. E. Potterton, Rathcormack, Athboy, Co. Meath | 31 |
| R. Stewart—Templereagh Vulcan to E. Cattery, Comeragh Valley, C.T.A., Kilmacthomas | 77 |
| Miss Susan Cooke—Cooty Lad to T. McCormack, Bohernamore, Ardee | 52 |
| H. J. Toler Aylward—Shankill Red Shanks to R. Moorhead, Keenoge, Shillelagh | 50 |
| R. A. A. Latta—Ballinaklin Royal Ransom to T. McCullagh, Ballineen | 60 |
| A. Smith—Bellringer to T. Mannion, Ballaghderreen | 67 |
| T. C. Hanna—Ace of Hearts to Department of Agriculture | 50 |
| R. A. A. Latta—Ballinaklin Royal Mascot to J. Devaney, Templeview, Raskey | 62 |
| M. McKenna—Pat to T. Newman, Navan | 55 |
| J. J. Connolly—Correnagh Sweepstake to M. Gallagher, Dromahair | 60 |
| C. Welsh—Carnowen Silver Mine to E. Quigley, Newbliss | 40 |
| Lieut.-Colonel M. L. S. Clements—Drumlogan Benjamin to J. Mullingan, Mohill | 52 |
| J. McCaldin—Jasper to Department of Agriculture | 55 |
| R. Hall—Butterfly Baron Command to T. O'Sullivan, Crookstown, Cork | 92 |
| J. Quigley—Lisdarragh Dairyman to T. Evans, Ballinakill, Edenderry | 51 |
| R. Stewart—Templereagh Easter Hero to W. Stewart Crieff | 62 |
| James Trappe—Kilnacarrow Defender to Department of Agriculture | 52 |
| M. B. Allen—Mellifont Hope (3rd) to J. Fitzgerald, Mount Wolseley, Tullow | 55 |
| T. C. Hanna—Royal Crown to Mrs. M. E. Poye, Laragh, Sligo | 42 |
| Rev. J. Furlong—Bargy Butterfly to J. P. Burton, Millstreet | 80 |
| J. F. Wright—Prumplestown Royal Gift to Department of Agriculture | 90 |
| R. A. A. Latta—Ballinaklin Royal Sovereign to T. W. V. Taylor, Timolaagore House, Cork | 38 |
| DAIRY—Calved Sept., 1938, and June, 1939. | |
| A. Clemenger—Druncole Trade Mark to R. Miller, Vicarstown | 40 |
| Rev. Brother Jarlath Edwards—Dairy Chief to W. J. Stanley Uringford | 34 |
| Rev. P. Gilleece—Peace Agreement to H. Sheehy, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick | 50 |
| D. Corcoran—Day Dawn to Department of Agriculture | 33 |
| R. J. Kerr—Barney to R. A. Love, Rathfarnham | 35 |
| J. Semple—Prince Premier to P. Tully, Castletown, Ballinalee | 50 |
| A. H. Bradshaw—Redhill Marvel to J. Fitzsimons, Carbury | 50 |
| E. Crean—Cosgrave's Firebrand 3 to J. Clarke, Drumkerrin, Roscrea | 33 |
| J. A. Walsh—Limerick Leader to Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| E. P. Foley—Borobhuer Prince to L. Madden, Kiltale, Dunsany | 45 |
| Mrs. Fagan—Lick Blu Brown Prince to Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| A. Clemenger—Druncole Landmark to Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| J. J. Smyth—Bredagh Dictator to the Department of Agriculture | 54 |
| Lady Talbot de Malahide—Count to the Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| The Rev. M. Murphy, P.P.—Cloughbawn Dairyman to the Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| P. Clarke—West End Legend to the Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| D. O'Connor—Roan Dairyman to J. Leonard, Tubbercurry | 53 |

Jeyes' Fluid was used for disinfecting the R.D.S. Show Grounds and Premises.—(Advt.)

### ONLY TWO BULLS REJECTED

Of all the bulls exhibited at the Royal Dublin Society's Show and sale only two had been rejected for licence under the live stock breeding scheme of the Department of Agriculture, it was reported at the meeting of the Society's Committee of Agriculture at Ballsbridge yesterday.

It was decided to hold next year's show and sale on March 4, 5 and 6.

The attendance included:—Mr. Harry Franks, M.A., F.S.I., and Dr. R. Pack-Beresford, O.B.E. (vice-presidents); J. Leonard (hon. secretary), H. Barrington Jellett, R. J. Toler-Aylward, G. B. Taylor, F. Colgan, D. Twomey, R.R.C.Sc.I.; R. Kelly, Major M. C. Hamilton, the Right Hon. Lord HolmPatrick, D.S.O., M.C.; J. V. Coyle, C.B.E.; the Right Hon. Lord Rathdonnell, Mr. T. O'Connell, F.R.C.Sc.I., M.Sc.; Professor J. P. Drew, M.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.I.; S. F. Purdon, Major E. M. Conolly, C.M.G.; Major C. K. O'Hara, O.B.E., and Captain J. H. Wilson.

Dr. H. Kennedy M.A., presided.

# THE BULL SALES

(SEE COLUMN 3.)

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Calved September-November, 1938.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel R. P. Wemyss Quin—Basil of Borleagh to P. Davey, Ballinadare | 51 |
| T. W. Crawford—President of Cloncrick to T. Ingham, Westport | 48 |
| T. P. Murphy—Black Bedagio of Castleview (3rd and reserve Munster Silver Medal) to T. King, Ballyhane, County Mayo | 45 |
| M. Sheill—Eden of Ballymoon to Major C. Mitchell, Grange Con | 37 |
| The Trustees of F. R. Leslie Ellis—Dromin Mor (2nd) to J. J. Forde, Frenchpark, Castlerea | 55 |
| Major J. Alexander—Vanity of Milford to J. Kilcourse, Castlebar | 46 |
| Mi. Brazil—Fearbeot of Erin to M. Towey, Gurteen | 52 |
| T. P. Murphy—Geragh of Castleview to Wm. Shaw, Doonmadden, Templeboy | 33 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Ensign 2nd of the Diamond (1st and reserve group Perpetual Challenge Cup) to J. Henley, Castlerea | 76 |
| The Trustees of F. R. Leslie Ellis—Larry Mac of Magherymore to H. W. Cooke, Cromolina | 52 |
| M. Brazil—Farmore 2nd of Erin to J. Burne, Strokestown | 50 |
| R. A. Synge—Evax of Glanmore to P. Moffatt, Ballina | 44 |
| Miss Violet Tynte—Julius of Saunders Grove to Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast | 44 |
| C. H. Hillas—Erasmus of Doonecoy to the Right Hon. Viscount de Vesci, Abbeyleix | 58 |
| C. H. Hillas—Penny of Doonecoy to S. Fallon, Roscommon | 50 |
| D. R. Pack-Beresford—Pompey of Fenagh to P. Rowley, Swinford | 41 |
| J. J. Armstrong—Marcus of Drumaloe to the Department of Agriculture | 44 |
| The Trustees of F. R. Leslie Ellis—Laurence of Magherymore to the Department of Agriculture | 46 |
| R. A. Synge—Bernard of Glanmore to the Department of Agriculture | 45 |
| Lieut. Ed. F. P. Cooper—Elan of Lissadell (3rd) to R. Dixon, Clough, Co. Down | 56 |
| Ed. Johnston Brett—Adam of Ardgevna to T. Bolger, Ferns | 45 |
| Dr. R. P. Farnan—Gaffer Lovalist of Bolton to Department of Agriculture | 40 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Ernnot of the Diamond to Smith Barry Estates, Cobh | 70 |
| Lieut. E. F. P. Cooper—Markree Idem to J. Mulkeen, Claremorris | 40 |
| Wm. McIvor—Rattler of Killygarvon to A. O'Reilly, Louisburgh, Westport | 45 |
| W. McDermott—Foyran's Prince to J. Looby, Coolloney | 32 |
| W. McDermott—Foyran's Jester to M. O'Grady, Doon, Westport | 56 |
| F. A. Boyd—Prophet of Mullabrack to F. Rodergast, Goulane, Kilkelly | 41 |
| R. A. Synge—Ebon 4th of Glanmore to B. Wallace, Mullingar | 56 |
| J. B. Tedcastle—Gloxin of Kilmullen (2nd and winner Leinster Silver Medal) to Right Hon. Earl of Longford, Castlepollard | 66 |
| Major V. Alexander—Vice-Regent of Milford to J. Conricode, Bonniconlon, Co. Mayo | 60 |
| E. W. Higgins—Manager 26th of Leekfield to J. Walsh, Castlebar | 54 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Rector of Altamore (1st and reserve Ulster Silver Medal and Perpetual Challenge Cup for best group) to P. Sullivan, Dromalane, Mallow | 78 |
| S. B. Williams—Barnpin of Coolcower to Miss Magill, Beaufort | 55 |
| F. W. Higgins—Manager 25th of Leekfield to P. Doyle, Campile, via Waterford | 38 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Regent of the Diamond to J. Fox, Ballina | 56 |
| P. W. McDonagh—Beltono of Killaville to L. Kelly, Courtclough, Wexford | 54 |
| Mrs. D'Arcy Thompson—Bando 2nd of Rathnally to P. Dillane, Ballymacthomas, Tralee | 44 |
| G. P. Annesley—Pridemar of the Grange to Department of Agriculture | 44 |
| C. H. Hillas—Embos of Doonecoy to Lord HolmPatrick, Castleknock | 46 |
| F. W. Higgins—Baronet of Leekfield to M. Dunleavy, Swinford | 50 |

CALVED—January, 1939.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. N. Maguire—Editor of Tomgar to Department of Agriculture | 40 |
| The Trustees of F. R. Leslie Ellis—Laureate of Magherymore (2nd prize) to M. Kivlehan, Coolaney, Sligo | 52 |
| P. Halpin — Gadex of Sheepstown to J. McCormack, Rathowen | 47 |
| Andrew McCarren—Boss of Brookvale to B. Keavaney, Frenchpark | 48 |
| W. Kane—Edar of Boyne View to Department of Agriculture | 46 |
| W. Kane—Ken of Boyne View to Department of Agriculture | 44 |
| F. A. Boyd—Glorus of Mullabrack to J. McHale, Cappavicar, Castlebar | 43 |
| Dr. R. P. Farnan—Wazirs of Bolton to P. Ryan, Newtown House, Mountrath | 38 |
| E. Johnston Brett—Anchor of Ardgevna to Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast | 40 |
| J. and A. Adams—Reginald of Rakane to J. Regan, Erriff, Castlebar | 50 |
| Lieut. E. F. P. Cooper—Markree Emor to D. Keane, Attymas, Ballina | 45 |
| C. H. Hillas—Sequimo of Doonecoy to Department of Agriculture | 42 |
| Lieut. E. F. P. Cooper—Markree Blgak to W. McCombe, CastleWellan, Co. Down | 64 |
| Lieut. E. F. P. Cooper—Markree Mount to John Mullaney, Murneen, Claremorris | 46 |
| O. H. Hillas—Banjaxa of Doonecoy to Department of Agriculture | 37 |
| A. J. H. Galbraith—Layalist of Lissadell to H. Williamson, Rathe, Kilmachomas | 52 |
| S. G. Higgins—President of Farnliarpy to Jas. Corbett, Newtown, Nenagh | 45 |
| Dr. R. P. Farnan—Elveden of Bolton to Miss G. M. C. Burrowes, Crossdoney | 44 |
| Major John Alexander—Vantage of Milford to R. Crawley, Fortall, Birr | 45 |
| Fred A. Boyd—Girdle of Mullabrack (1st prize) to E. Johnson, Curry, Co. Sligo | 57 |
| R. M. James—Loughoona Guardsman to Department of Agriculture | 36 |
| G. R. Gill—Patent of Kilfiro to Department of Agriculture | 38 |

BULL CALVED FEBRUARY, 1939.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patk. Power—Buxton of Tullamaine to Department of Agriculture | 38 |
| Francis Dunne—Kildurf Emulator to Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast | 42 |
| Miss Violet Tynte—Brian of Saunders Grove to Jas. Farrell, Steelaun, Ballina | 38 |
| W. J. Watt—Killyneden Model to J. Bourke, Lacken, Ballina | 40 |
| Mrs. D'Arcy Thompson—Black Boy 12th of Rathnally to Department of Agriculture | 40 |
| C. H. Hillas—Benedict of Doonecoy to N. McHale, Ballycastle | 35 |
| Jas. Gavigan—Byron of Rincoola to C. Conroy | 38 |
| Dr. R. P. Farnan—Benefactor of Bolton to Department of Agriculture | 35 |
| Fred A. Boyd—Errant of Mullabrack (2nd prize) to J. Kenny, Edgeworthstown | 45 |
| Lieut. E. F. P. Cooper—Markree Jawn (3rd prize) to P. Clarke, Beltra | 43 |
| John McIvor—Basil of Tullyreavy to P. Power, Callan | 40 |
| G. W. Armstrong—Gaffer of Derrychree to L. Snee, Moylough, Tubbercurry | 31 |
| Reps. of the late W. H. Galbraith—Trideum of Lissadell (1st prize) to Department of Agriculture | 52 |
| S. G. Higgins—Duke of Farnliarpy to Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast | 42 |
| F. Dunne's Ruthalend of Kildurf to R. A. Synge, Glanmore, Ashford | 46 |
| Castlecomer Estate Co.—Edmonton of Comer to Department of Agriculture | 30 |
| A. Thom—Phœnician of Cullen to H. Regan Egnol, Ballaghaderreen | 40 |
| S. G. Higgins—Workman of Farnliarpy to Department of Agriculture | 30 |
| Dr. R. P. Farnan—Wisdom of Bolton to B. Dunne, Rathmore, Tullow | 28 |
| Reps. of the late W. H. Galbraith—Pip 2nd of Craigadoes to Department of Agriculture | 32 |
| H. A. Johnston Kyle—Ecstive of Altamore to R. Scott, Magherafell, Co. Derry | 65 |
| W. J. Gavigan—Manager of Ballinagall to R. Mayers, Newpark, Mayo | 31 |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## YOUTH NOT KEEN ON FISHING

### REPORT TO DUBLIN BOARD

The Inspector of Water-keepers reported to the Dublin Fishery Conservators yesterday that fishermen at Ringsend are finding it hard to obtain crews to man their boats, as, apparently, the youthful poplation are not keen on following the occupation of the older generation. There was a very small number of net fishermen operating at Ringsend. The past month was not good for fishing in the Liffey because of the cold weather and the flooded state of the river. At present the general fishery at Islandbridge was giving very good results, and, should it continue as it is, a record year for this fishery can be expected.

Mr. Newcombe (Clerk) said that the Board gave £1 reward for every seal killed. The Government renewed its usual grant to the Board for the current fishery year.

Dr. R. R. Leeper presided.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
NIGHTLY at 8. MATINEE SAT., 2.30.
Hilton Edwards and Micheal Mac Liammoir's DUBLIN GATE THEATRE PRODUCTIONS Present
MICHEAL Mac LIAMMOIR in
WUTHERING HEIGHTS,
Adapted from Emily Bronte's Famous Novel.
NEXT WEEK:
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
"GASLIGHT."
Box Office Open Daily—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**OLYMPIA THEATRE.**
6.40 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0
"MERRY MOMENTS."
A BRIGHT AND BREEZY SHOW, with PEGGY and JOE,
JACK McGARVEY, MICHAEL MACK, HUGH GIRVAN, KNANDON,
THE BARRY BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES.
Box Office Open—10.0-4.30. Tel.—22962.

**ABBEY THEATRE.**
At 8.15 p.m. Retained for a Second Week.
"SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE."
By Paul V. Carroll.
Box Office, 10.30 to 6. 'Phone: 44505.

**GATE.** 'Phone 44045.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"DON JUAN."
By JAMES ELROY FLECKER.
MATINEE SATURDAY 2.30.

**METROPOLE** CONTINUOUS 2 o'c. to 11 p.m.
THE DEAD END KIDS and THE LITTLE TOUGH GUYS, in
"CALL A MESSENGER."
SHOWING AT 3.5, 5.20, 7.35, 9.50.
WILLIAM LUNDIGAN, JOY HODGES, in
"THEY ASKED FOR IT."

**GRAFTON** TO-DAY ..... LAST DAY. At 2.50, 5, 7.15, 9.25.
GEORGE FORMBY,
in "COME ON, GEORGE."
COMMENCING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY).
MELVYN DOUGLAS—JOAN BLONDELL, in
"GOOD GIRLS GO TO PARIS."
BOOK NOW FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.

**CORINTHIAN.**
Continuous, 2.30 to 11 p.m. Charles Bickford and Doris Nolan in "One Hour To Live," at 2.51, 5.13, 7.35, 9.57. Also John MacBrown and Bob Baker in "Oklahoma Frontier," at 4.1, 6.23, 8.45.

**GRAND CENTRAL.**
SHOWING at 3.33, 5.40, 7.47, 9.54.
Jack Holt, Patricia Ellis, in "FUGITIVE AT LARGE." Also Charles Starrett in "LAW OF THE PLAINS."

**THEATRE DE LUXE.**
Dublin's Super-Cinema...3 to 11...Camden street.
BONITA GRANVILLE, JOHN LITEL, in
"NANCY DREW, REPORTER."
Also "SPIES OF THE AIR."

**ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
LOCAL CENTRE EXAMINATIONS.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON FRIDAY, 15th MARCH.
LATE ENTRIES will be received between 16th March and 15th April on payment of an extra FIVE SHILLINGS per candidate.
By Order of the Governors,
SEALY JEFFARES, Secretary.
7th March, 1940.

**reis áta cliat**
AT THE
MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.
um tráthnóna:
3.45 p.m.—Sníomh Amhrán agus Cónaca Cinn-Ceoil (Dun-Scoileanna).
5.30 p.m.—Ceol-Cluiche (Operetta).
7.30 p.m. go 10.30 p.m.—Senior Championship (Girls) and Figure Dancing Competitions.
Mezzo-Soprano agus Bass, Craobhaca de Cennaid na Saeoitse.

**MODERN IRISH ART.**
DUBLIN PAINTERS' EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY UNTIL MARCH 16th.
7 STEPHEN'S GREEN, 11-6 P.M.

**JURY'S** HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN.
Wedding Receptions : : Grill Room.
Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Cocktail Bar.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**
BORIS KARLOFF in "THE MAN THEY COULD NOT HANG."
SIX SUPER STAGE ACTS!
Film at 2 o'c., 4.34, 7.2, 9.42.
Show at 3.20, 6.24, 8.32.
NO SHOW TO-MORROW OWING TO FIGHT!

SUNDAY—BOOK NOW FOR 8.30 SHOW!
VICTOR McLAGLEN, BASIL RATHBONE, LEO CARILLO in "RIO."
EXCLUSIVE SHOWING.
JOE LOUIS v. ARTURO GODOY,
15 THRILLING ROUNDS.

**REGAL ROOMS** CINEMA. At 2.32, 4.42, 6.56, 9.10.
MYRNA LOY, TYRONE POWER, GEORGE BRENT, in
"THE RAINS CAME."

**THE GREEN** LAST DAY.
FAIRBANKS, JUNR., "RULERS OF THE SEA."
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY): Will Hay, Gordon Harker,
"BOYS WILL BE BOYS."

**PAVILION** DUN LAOGHAIRE. Con 3.0 to 10.30 p.m.
MADELEINE CARROLL, ALLEN JONES, in
"HUSBANDS OR LOVERS."
Also "TELEVISION SPY."

**REGENT** TYRONE POWER in
BLACKROCK. "JESSE JAMES."

"THINGS I SAW IN PARIS,"
BY "P.C."
REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS,
SHOWING THE MOST INTRIGUING SCENES OF PARISIAN DAY AND NIGHT LIFE.
BESIDE GREEN CINEMA.
10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT. ..... ADMISSION 1/-

**ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY**
GREAT
BULL SHOW AND SALE
AT BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), Mar. 7.
10. 0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE OF BEEF SHORTHORNS.
10. 0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE OF HEREFORDS.
2.15 p.m. (approx.)—AUCTION SALE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Auctioneers:
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE, 2/6.
Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

**SAVOY** At 2 o'c., 4.20, 6.35, 8.5
GRETA GARBO IN THE COMEDY HIT
"NINOTCHKA." with MELVYN DOUGLAS.

**CAPITOL.**
JEAN HERSHOLT and DOROTHY LOVETT, in
"MEET DOCTOR CHRISTIAN."
Showing at 2.5, 4.37, 7.6, 9.41.
TO-MORROW (Friday): LAUREL and HARDY in
"THE FLYING DEUCES."
LUNCH AT THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT.

**ASTOR.**
FRANK CAPRA'S GREATEST PRODUCTION,
GARY COOPER and JEAN ARTHUR, in
"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN."

**CARLTON** BOOK NOW FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.
LAST DAY—THE CRAZY GANG in "THE FROZEN LIMITS."
Showing at 2.0, 4.30, 7.0, 9.30.
Also "INSIDE INFORMATION."
TO-MORROW—The Glamorous ANNA STEN in
"EXILE EXPRESS."
Also Edgar Wallace's Masterpiece,
"THE MIND OF MR. REEDER."
Starring WILL FYFFE.

**ADELPHI.** TWO MAGNIFICENT PICTURES.
"GOLDEN BOY," With BARBARA STANWYCK, ADOLPHE MENJOU, WILLIAM HOLDEN. At 3.20, 6.19, & 9.18.
BABY SANDY, DENIS O'KEEFE, SHIRLEY ROSS, MISCHA AUER, in "SANDY TAKES A BOW." At 2.0, 4.59, and 7.58
COMING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY):
FLORA ROBSON in
"POISON PEN."
Vile poison pen letters drive people mad.
Also
"BLONDIE TAKES A VACATION."
A Comedy Drama.
Booking for Sunday Night from 2 p.m. To-day.

AN EXHIBITION
OF
STATIONS OF THE CROSS
IN
OPAL GLASS AND BRONZE,
FOR ST. MACARTAN'S COLLEGE, MONAGHAN,
is being held between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day at
THE HARRY CLARKE STUDIOS,
6 NORTH FREDERICK ST.

If you want FINE Sherry
Ask for
ROBERTO
PALE
AND BROWN.


## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

AN ROINN TALMHAIDHEACHTA.
(Department of Agriculture.)
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (EGGS) ACT, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of Section 38 (6) and Section 52 (2) of the above-mentioned Act, the Minister for Agriculture has appointed the undermentioned figures as the mark to be applied to eggs for the purpose of indicating

(a) the period during which the eggs were tested on the premises of Registered Wholesalers, and,
(b) the period during which the eggs were examined on the premises of Retailers.

CODE MARK:
78 in respect of eggs tested or examined on the 7th, 8th, and 9th March, 1940.

D. TWOMEY,
Secretary.
17/Z.1630. W.H.Co.,

## CONTRACTS.

DUBLIN BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
TO SCAVENGING CONTRACTORS.

At a meeting to be held on the 19th March, 1940, the Dublin Board of Public Health will consider Tenders for the carrying out of Domestic Scavenging and Disposal of Refuse in the following areas in the County Health District for 52 weeks, commencing 1st April, 1940:—

BALBRIGGAN,
BALDOYLE,
FINGLAS,
MALAHIDE,
RUSH,
SKERRIES,
COOLOCK AND ARTANE,
WALNUT GROVE AND GLASNEVIN,
PORTMARNOCK,
SWORDS.

Specification and sketch maps of these areas can be inspected at the Offices of Mr. Francis P. Russell, M.R.I.A.I., M.I.C.E.I., Engineer to the Board, No. 6 Parnell square, Dublin.

Sealed and endorsed Tenders, duly filled in, on the prescribed forms only, endorsed "Tenders for Scavenging—North County," and addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Saturday, 16th March, 1940.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
PATRICK J. MURPHY, Secretary.
Offices: 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
Date: 7th March, 1940.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRE-CAST CONCRETE FLAGS.

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of Pre-cast Concrete Flags in accordance with the requirements of the Specification prepared by the City Engineer. Copies of the Specification, Conditions of Contract and Tender Form may be obtained from the City Engineer's Office, 28 Castle street, Dublin.

Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Pre-cast Concrete Flags," and addressed to the City Manager and Town Clerk, Finance and General Purposes Section, City Hall, Dublin, must be lodged not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, 20th March, 1940.

P. J. HERNON,
City Manager and Town Clerk.
Dublin, 6th March, 1940.

THE SUN.

| | To-day. | To-morrow. |
|---|---|---|
| Rises | 8. 0 | 7.58 |
| Sets | 7.14 | 7.16 |
| Lighting-up Time | 7.44 | 7.46 |

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

| | To-day. | To-morrow. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning | 11.30 | — |
| Evening | 11.54 | 12. 9 |

HIGH WATER AT OTHER PORTS.

| | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| Ballina | 6. 6 | 6.24 |
| Belfast | 11. 7 | 11.26 |
| Cork | 5.40 | 5.58 |
| Cobh | 5.37 | 5.55 |
| Drogheda | 11.18 | 11.42 |
| Dundalk | 11.15 | 11.39 |
| Galway | 5.24 | 5.43 |
| Limerick | 6.54 | 7.13 |
| Sligo | 6. 4 | 6.19 |
| Waterford | 6.38 | 6.56 |

Dixon and Hempenstall. Barometers and Thermometers.—111 Lower Grafton street. —(Advt.)


# The Irish Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940.


## NEWS SUMMARY

### IRELAND

Irish currency, the Magazine Fort raid and the cost of unemployment assistance were among subjects debated in the Senate yesterday.—(Page 2.)

In moving a supplementary estimate in the Dail yesterday for the Department of Supplies, Mr. Lemass, the Minister, made a statement covering the whole situation of essential supplies to this country during the war, their distribution and price.—(Page 7.)

### GREAT BRITAIN

The British House of Commons last night rejected, by 292 votes to 129, the Opposition's motion censuring the Government's land transfer policy in Palestine.—(Page 7.)

### ABROAD

The Finns are reported still to be holding out at Viborg, key city of the Mannerheim Line.—(Page 8.)

Mr. Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's envoy to Europe, will begin his conversations in Paris to-day. He is expected in London next week.—(Page 7.)

The cargoes of German coal in eight Italian ships held by the British in the Downs were last night ordered to be detained in prize.—(Page 7.)

### SPORTING

At Mullingar yesterday Glorious Lady won the March Hurdle Race, Swindon Lad the Stewards' Plate, September the Mullingar Steeplechase, Zerxes the Greville Challenge Cup, Knockadroleen the Moate Plate, and Two Irish Eyes the Clonhugh Plate.—(Page 10.)

### FINANCIAL

The terms of the new War Loan imparted a cheerful tone to most sections of the London Stock Markets yesterday. Investment issues provided the day's best features. British Rails made good headway.—(Page 11.)

Dublin Stock Markets displayed a firmer tone yesterday. Home Funds were prominent, and in Banks, Bank of Ireland rose further. Local Industrials were better in some cases.—(Page 11.)

## Contraband Coal

A somewhat awkward, but by no means critical, situation has arisen between Great Britain and Italy. Last November the British Government decided to tighten its blockade of Germany, basing its decision on the ground that the Germans had begun to sink neutral ships. It was decided, therefore, to seize all Germany's exports, as well as her imports—in fact, to put a complete stop to her overseas trade. Not unnaturally, this decision caused some embarrassment to neutral Powers—particularly to those that do an *entrepôt* trade with the German Reich; but the British Government took the view that, while its naval control might cause inconvenience to the neutrals, the German submarine and magnetic mine campaign was causing heavy loss of life, and that the neutrals, instead of feeling resentment against Great Britain, really ought to be grateful to her for fighting their battle against the Germans. All went reasonably well so long as the interests of the smaller Powers were affected. As we have remarked more than once in these columns, the only right that neutrals have in this war is force; and countries such as Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries find themselves caught between the upper and the nether millstones of the two belligerent groups. Italy is in a different case. Her position as a first-class Power has improved substantially since here seizure of Abyssinia and Albania, and her Government is at a stage at which it is apt to take immediate offence at the most trifling incident. Nations, like individuals, often suffer from what is known as an inferiority complex. Being very conscious of her position as a first class Power, Italy at the moment is angry with Great Britain, simply because the British naval authorities are enforcing their regulations regarding German exports. When these regulations came into force some months ago an exception was made in the case of Italy, because His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom realised that Italy must have imported coal, and that it would not be fair to deprive her of German supplies without adequate notice.

Warning was given that all sea-borne supplies of coal from Germany would be stopped as from March 1st, and it is the result of this warning that is the cause of all the trouble between London and Rome. Italy was getting her coal from Germany *via* Rotterdam. The British have no desire to prevent Italy from getting her coal where she likes; but, being at war with the Germans, they hold that they have a right, under international law, to stop Germany from getting payment in foreign currency. At any rate, whether or not they have such a right, they are determined to use their sea-power to cripple German trade. Italy is a neutral Power. The British declare that they are ready to supply her with as much coal as she may require, on terms at least as favourable as those which she has obtained in the past from Germany. The suggestion has been made that Italy should build merchant ships for Great Britain and accept payment in the shape of coal, and it is quite likely that eventually some such arrangement will be made. In the meanwhile, eight Italian ships that left Rotterdam with consignments of coal since March 1st have been held up by the Royal Navy in the Downs. One ship, the Loasso, which left the Dutch port before that date, but was delayed by engine trouble, has been allowed to proceed to her destination. As matters stand at present, the cargoes of coal will be held by the Enemy Export Committee as prizes until the end of the war. If, at the Peace Conference, the cargoes can be proved to belong to Italy, or any other neutral Power, they will be released. Of course, this procedure smacks of logic-chopping. No principle is involved. If the British wish to placate the Italians, the cargoes will be released; if they do not care about Italian opinion, the coal will be confiscated. The Italian Government has sent an official protest to London, to which the British will reply next week. In the meanwhile diplomatic negotiations are in constant progress, and there is very little doubt that the whole matter eventually will be arranged to the complete satisfaction of both London and Rome.

## The Far East

There seems to be more than half a chance of peace in China, but whether it will be an honourable peace remains to be seen. For some time past conversations have been in progress between Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and the Japanese Government. These conversations actually arose out of the celebrated "Tientsin blockade" last year, when Japanese troops drew a cordon around the British and French Concessions in Tientsin, forbade all inward or outward traffic, and inflicted the indignity of search on the residents. Great Britain at the time was in no position to safeguard her nationals or their interests, and Sir Robert Craigie was instructed to parley with Tokyo. Tokyo—Holding the whip-hand so long as Great Britain was occupied fully with Herr Hitler's movements—did not conceal her desire to force Great Britain to change her pro-Chinese for a pro-Japanese policy: the conditions were too hard, and the conversations broke down. Then came the Russo-German alliance, which compelled Japan to reconsider her attitude towards Great Britain, and overtures were made for the re-opening of the conversations—this time, at Japan's initiative. They are said to be proceeding well; but there is a great gulf between what Japan wants and what Great Britain will concede. The situation has been complicated by the Asama Maru "incident" of two months ago, which imposed a severe strain upon Anglo-Japanese relations. Japan's honour is touched by Britain's refusal to hand over the few remaining Germans who were taken from the Japanese liner, and progress may be checked until the oriental "face" is saved. The real importance of the conversations, however, lies in their effect upon the war with China. By all evidence, the Japanese are almost desperately weary of the war. They recognise that, even if they can hold those parts of China which they have, the hold will be precarious; and any long continuance of hostilities will mean cruel expense. Tokyo wants Britain to use her good offices for a settlement. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek still holds firm in his new capital at Chungking, where most of the foreign Ambassadors have taken up residence; but a new puppet Government, under Mr. Wang Ching-wei—a former Nationalist Minister—has been established under Japanese auspices. The Japanese hope to use this puppet Government as a means of approach to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and they hope—against hope, as we think—to secure its recognition by Great Britain. Japan is willing to allow good terms—from her own point of view—to China. The only trouble is that they are most unlikely to find favour with the Marshal and his growing army of Nationalists. If Great Britain could be induced to throw her weight into the scale, the Nationalist position would be almost intolerable; for, if the British and other foreign Concessions should withdraw their support from Chiang Kai-shek's currency, he would be robbed of a main source of strength. That is why the Japanese are anxious to be "nice" to Great Britain. We question, however, whether the British Government could act so flagrantly in defiance of the principles for which she entered the European war as to change sides in Asia. Probably she will be compelled to make some concession to the Japanese, in order to rid herself of trouble on a remote front; but she could not dare to exert pressure upon the Nationalists, who have maintained so gallant a fight for so long.

## Books and War

Book publishers, as a general rule, are very shrewd gentlemen. They are highly sensitive to the public mood; they know the reading public so well that at any season or occasion they can guess more or less accurately what is likely to be the most popular demand; but this war, which has broken every accepted theory, has set the public mind at such sixes and sevens that even the oracles of the publishing houses seem unable to determine its wants. It was to be expected, of course, that one of the first effects of the war would be to reduce considerably the output of books, and within a week of the German invasion of Poland Literary Editors all over the British Isles had received sheaves of letters to inform them that the publication of this, that and the other book had been cancelled indefinitely. After a few lean weeks, in which, doubtless, the publishers were engaged busily in feeling the pulse and heart-beats of their agitated readers, a few new volumes slipped shyly and uncertainly from the presses. Did the public want politics? Within a month the printing machines were working overtime to turn out a selection that might meet the new tastes. There came a flood of such books as "Britain's Economic Strategy," "Danger Spots of Europe," "Can Germany Stand the Strain?" "Is Poland Lost?" "The Case for Federal Union," and a hundred others, finished in haste by the authors and served almost damp from the printers. Yet by December people were beginning to wonder what had happened to the war. Hardly a shot had been fired, hardly a man had been killed, leaflets were being dropped instead of bombs; and gradually the public mind began to think of Christmas, to become philosophic about this strangest of all wars—and politics was out of fashion. The cat had jumped. Publishers, however, like fishermen, are blessed with an infinite patience, and they proceeded to set new baits to bring her home again. What next? Apparently, poetry seemed to suit the new mood, and there must have been more poetry published in Great Britain during the months of December and January than at any other period in this century. No week passed without the issue of some new anthology and several slim volumes of poetry that might suit a popular taste. Yet apparently the public did not want poetry; for the wells of poesy, so far as the publishers are concerned, have already dried up. Poetry does not appear on the lists any longer. Towards the end of January came another lull; for the cat had jumped again. Still, the publishers were not to be outdone. Perhaps, the very thing to while away the long hours of winter—for "black-out reading"—was simple, unsophisticated fiction; and for the last few weeks there has been an ever-rising flood of sentimental love stories, Wild West adventure yarns and light detective novels. For the moment the publishers know peace, but it is a peace that will not endure. Most of the books that they are issuing at the moment can have only an ephemeral value; for the majority can be classed only as novelettes of the most hackneyed order. We may expect the cat to jump still again; for, whereas the other cream was not to her taste at all, this dish has gone sour.

## Friendly Currents

During his period as Minister for Finance, Mr. MacEntee administered many shocks to the ratepayers and the atmosphere of the Dail on Budget day usually was electric. On Tuesday night, however, when, as Minister for Industry and Commerce, he revealed his views on electrical development, the current of his speech flowed as smoothly as the Shannon above Ardnacrusha, and there were no snags to upset his listeners. Once upon a time the Minister described the Shannon scheme as a white elephant, but, alone among his colleagues, he has had the courage to admit publicly that he has made statements now and then which he should not have made and which were not justified. Here is a matter for admiration and an invitation to confidence, but there is better to come; for Mr. MacEntee, in his address to the members of University College Engineering Society, foreshadowed the possibility of electric currents overleaping the boundary to the mutual advantage of North and South. After the Shannon and Liffey, the Erne and Boyne may be persuaded to yield "white coal," and, in that eventuality, cordial co-operation between the two Governments would help to reduce the amount of "stand by" plant required to meet emergencies. Such an arrangement, he pointed out, would enable provision to be made for security of supply at a far lower cost than would be possible for either system working independently. This, as Mr. MacEntee said, is a development that we would all like to see, and, even if the present abnormal situation does not help to bring it about, as he suggests might be the case, it is a development that should not be lost sight of, but should be explored thoroughly, regardless alike of high politics and the parish pump. The material advantages are obvious and the drawbacks infinitesimal. The other advantages are even more important. We confess that we are tickled by the idea of the Shannon or the Liffey providing illumination for Orange lodges in the six counties and taking the blackness out of a meeting of the Royal Black Preceptory. It is not, perhaps, everybody's idea as to the manner in which the South should spread the light in the North, but it is liable to fewer objections than any other method. An Orangeman sitting before an electric fire for which he had to thank the Eire electricity supply would be none the less an Orangeman for the fact, nor would his wife's loyalty be diminished one iota by the fact that the current which boiled the water for her cup of tea came from a notoriously Nationalist source. On the other hand, the circumstance that in an emergency our Northern friends could count upon their neighbours over the border to come swiftly to their rescue with heat, light and power would be bound to have a softening influence, however slight, which in the course of time might lead to something more. They can rest assured that the electrical storms occasionally to be noticed south of the border down *A'Cliath* way are as little representative of the E.S.B.'s supply as certain other storms are of the general body of public opinion in the twenty-six counties.

## 25 YEARS AGO

From the *Irish Times*, 7th March, 1915.

**The Dardanelles.**

Two "regrettable incidents" had occurred in the Dardanelles. A reconnaissance party, which went ashore from one of the British ships, encountered Turkish troops and disaffected tribesmen, numbering about 12,000, and, though "several hand-to-hand encounters took place, in which the Turks and tribesmen were held at bay," the reconnaissance party had to withdraw, with "very heavy casualties."

At another place on the coast a cavalry reconnaissance party was attacked by 1,500 hostile horsemen. The British cavalry, suffering heavily, fought a retreat action, but drew the enemy into a trap, where they came under the fire of concealed infantry, machine guns and field artillery.

**America and Britain.**

The British seized another American cotton ship, the Pacific, said to be bound for Germany. The American Government decided to await further information from Britain before determining the course of action to be followed, but in the meanwhile cancelled for the next eleven days all sailings of American ships to British ports.

## STEAMER FROM U.S.A. TO CORK

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CORK, Wednesday.*

At Cork Harbour Board to-day, the Cork Steamship Agency announced that they had succeeded in getting a steamer from New York and other U.S.A. East coast ports to call at Cork. A Panama flag steamer would sail from New York to Cork with general cargo this month.

The Chairman said that this was good news for the port.

The U.S. Lines wrote cancelling their special pilot agreement owing to the indefinite suspension of the company's services and also giving notice of termination of their tenancy of two sheds at Admiralty Pier, Cove.

To-day Engagements in Page 2).

## COURT AND PERSONAL

FROM THE *COURT CIRCULAR*.

*BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Wednesday.*

The King, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, inspected certain military units of the London area this morning.

Viscount Halifax (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) had an audience of His Majesty this evening.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Delia Peel, visited the prisoners of war, wounded and missing department of the war organisation of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, at St. James's Palace this afternoon.

The Duke of Northumberland has arrived in London from the country.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire are in residence at Dundrum, Co. Down.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Kildare are the guests at present of Major and Mrs. McMorrough Kavanagh at Borris, Co. Carlow.

Lord Farnham is staying in Dublin for the Royal Dublin Society's Bull Show.

Lady Islington is remaining in residence at Dyrham Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, for the present.

Major and Lady Irene Congreve have arrived in Dublin.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson, who has been ill for some weeks at Shelton Abbey, Co. Wicklow, is now very much improved.

Sir John and Lady Maffey were among those present on Tuesday last at the farewell reception given by the French Minister and Madame Blondel.

Sir Francis Winnington has arrived in London from the country.

Baron and Baroness Livonius have arrived in Dublin from Headfort, Kells.

Baroness Herbert von Metzch Reichenbach has arrived in Ireland, and is staying in Meath.

Count Taaffe will attend the preview in Dublin next week of the Mayerling film, in which his grandfather, the Chancellor of Austria, is depicted.

Miss Catherine Stanley will spend Easter at Mount Stewart.

Mrs. C. H. Maude, of Lenaghan Park, Enniskillen, only daughter of the Right Rev. James MacManaway, D.D., the Bishop of Clogher, who has been very seriously ill for the past three weeks in Fermanagh County Hospital, is now almost convalescent.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John D'Oyly Battley and Miss Wendy Westropp will take place quietly on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1940.


In Switzers Ladies' Shoe Dept. smart new laced models are being shown in Suede and Calf for town wear, also new styles with crêpe soles for sports and the country.

Leaders of Fashion in all Spectacle Wear.—Dixon and Hempenstall, Ltd., Grafton street.

"Things I Saw in Paris."—The list of visitors to Mr. Carthew's ("P.C.") exhibition at 128 St. Stephen's Green, will henceforth appear in the news columns.

Margaret Watson is showing a very attractive Spring Collection, Tailored and Cardigan Suits, also Tweed Suits with Matching Coats, Ensembles in Wool and Silk in the new Pastel shades. Inspection invited.—17A Dawson street.

Practical Camel Coat, with Tartan lining, for £4 19s. 6d. at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.


PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the arrivals were:—Mr. C. T. Grundy, Mr. Tearle, Mrs. Beattie, Mr. P. Fannon, Mr. R. W. McGee, Mr. J. Mahon, Mrs. Bardsley, Mr. Trevor, Miss Taylor, Miss Lyons, Miss Cooney, Mr. Leech.

PASSENGERS BY IRISH AIR LINES.

Among the arrivals were:—Mr. Milner, Mr. Cross, Mr. Todd, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. Rochfort, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Riding, Mr. Inglis, Dr. Sturton, Mr. Hyott, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Neate.

Among the departures were:—Mr. and Mrs. McGilliveray, Miss Kevill, Miss Boles, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Moore, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Gleeson, Mrs. Anthone McGillicuddy, Miss D. McGillicuddy, Dr. J. Cronin, Mr. O'Kane, sen.; Mr. O'Kane, jun.


Clarks Shoes give children that necessary freedom for growing feet. Agents—Stephens and Bourke, Ltd., Shoemakers, 26 Stephen's Green.

Latest Spring Millinery arriving daily. Inspection invited.—M. Cathcart, 26 Dawson st.

To Ladies.—Ladies' Department for Medical Appliances, Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings, or Lastex and Lastestar Stockings, stretching both ways.—Fannin and Co., Ltd., 41 Grafton street.

Sharpley's Specialists, Baby Linen, Nursery, Accouchement Sets. Price List.—3 Nassau St., Dublin.


## FROM "THE TIMES"

(*BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.*)

## THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE

Last night's assault upon the Government's land policy for Palestine, says *The Times* to-day in a leading article, was delivered with the vigour that might have been foreseen from the intensity of the propaganda outside Parliament. Much play was made with the adverse vote of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League—not a binding judgment, but a weighty expression of opinion—and the Government's view of the present urgency of the question was seriously challenged. It would be idle to deny that there are grave objections to the particular solution proposed, as there would be to any other solution of a problem that is, by its nature, one of the most baffling in the whole field of Imperial policy. But the debate showed clearly that none of the Opposition speakers had any plausible alternative to the course now defined by Mr. Macdonald. The inescapable fact is that Palestine is a very small country, far too small to satisfy either the material demands of the two competing races or the mystical dreams that have been woven about it. The mandatory power is charged with a stewardship of its restricted acres, to use them to the best advantage, or to the least possible disappointment of both peoples, and this trust has to be exercised with an eye not only to the present, but to the future.

No one will withhold sympathy from the Jews, who, as the more rapidly expanding of the two peoples, are necessarily the sufferers when the limit of expansion is set. Whether now or in the future, and in the places now selected or elsewhere on the map, the line must evidently be drawn, and it is to be recognised that the present boundaries have not been hastily chosen, but conform to the advice of authoritative commissions and committees who have examined and re-examined the intricate claims and counter-claims over a period of ten years. No shifting of the line by a few miles here or there would silence the protests of the Jews, but they have a claim in equity to some compensating concession. The land regulations are clearly a step in the direction of partition, the discarding of which as a political policy does not mean that it is economically the less desirable.

There is no alternative, adds *The Times*, but to go forward towards a federal constitution. It is of the essence of federation, while diluting sovereignty, to compensate the subject by extending his rights of citizenship over a larger area. The larger the area in which a federal system can be established at the East end of the Mediterranean the less cramped should be the various races, including the Jews. It is well worth considering whether the close co-operation now subsisting between Great Britain and France, both Imperial Powers, might not be most valuably developed in their Colonial Dominions and mandated territories. Syria, Palestine and Transjordania are naturally conjoined by geography, history and common interest; their intractable problems, largely the product of their narrow provincial boundaries, might well assume a more hopeful aspect in the larger atmosphere of collaboration.

## LONDON LETTER

### RETURN OF MR. J. P. KENNEDY

50 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MR. J. P. KENNEDY (United States Ambassador) is expected back in London in time to receive Mr. Sumner Welles on his arrival during the week-end. Mr. Kennedy travelled from New York by an Italian liner, which docked yesterday. He is proceeding to Paris by train, and flying the remainder of the journey to London. He has left his family in the United States, and, therefore, will not re-open his official residence in Prince's Gate, but will stay for a time in a private house. He is accompanied to London by Mr. Harvey Kremler, a member of the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Kennedy will be in attendance on Mr. Sumner Welles during his visit to London, and will accompany him on his visits to Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax. The United States Embassy to-day stated that nothing was known as to the report that Mr. Sumner Welles had called a conference in London of the United States Ministers to Denmark, Norway and Sweden during his stay here.

### Brewers' Sugar Allowance

Mr. W. S. Morrison (British Minister of Food) stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the brewers had received 100 *per cent.* of their sugar requirements for the current month, as a temporary measure, pending the settlement of technical details. Brewers in future would be restricted to 70 *per cent.* Asked if he proposed to increase the ration of butter or bacon in the near future, Mr. Morrison said that the desirability of modifying the amount of the ration was being constantly considered. Due notice would be given of any alteration. At present a moderate proportion of the butter ration and a larger percentage of the bacon ration was not being taken up. In the case of bacon, a considerable additional quantity was being sold free of coupon.

### The Black-Out

Several medical men in Parliament are expected to take part in a campaign which is to be launched for a drastic modification of the black-out. It is held that the black-out has a bad effect on the national health, on *moral* and production, and that it tends towards the growth of street accidents. The first step is to be taken by Sir Henry Morris Jones, Liberal National member for Denbigh, who will ask the Foreign Office what experiments it is making to improve ventilation in the black-out, and what investigation the Health Ministry is conducting as to the deleterious effects of the black-out on the people's health. In the meantime, he is making his own experiments in an endeavour to find effective means of ventilating buildings during the black-out, and has been given the assistance of experts. Householders cannot open their windows and at the same time secure complete black-out, and Sir Henry Morris Jones asserts that they have to spend many hours in vitiated atmospheres. Once the question is under way an opportunity will be sought to raise a debate in the House of Commons.

### Will War Loan Affect Savings?

The new War Loan of £300,000,000 is not likely to interfere in any way with the successful operations of the National Savings Committee, which has been largely responsible for the investment of £100,000,000 in Savings Certificates and Defence Bonds in one hundred days. It will not be possible for the investments to be continued indefinitely at the rate of £1,000,000 a day, the number of Savings Certificates which may be held by one individual being limited to five hundred, while there is a limit also for Defence Bonds. It is likely, however, that sales of Savings Certificates to workers will show a continued increase, as was the case during the last war. Employers throughout the country are giving facilities for the formation of savings groups among their work people, and in many cases are making a contribution towards the cost of every certificate purchased.

### Egyptian Tourist Traffic

Mr. Rouchdy Tafa, Director of the Egyptian Information Bureau, has arrived here from Cairo, and the London bureau will be re-opened to-morrow. The Egyptian Government hopes that the British Foreign Office will be able to allow some of those people who go to Egypt for the winter for the sake of health to have exit permits. At present, however, the Passport Office has received no orders to relax regulations on these permits in favour of Egypt, it being the Government policy that money usually spent abroad now shall be spent at home for the benefit of British hotel owners and shopkeepers. Egypt has thousands of Imperial troops, however, and their expenditure should recompense her in some measure for the lack of tourists. In normal times about one million tourists visit Egypt in a year, one-third of them being British. Nevertheless, hotel life in Cairo is in full swing, and the troops are enlivening various centres. The Egyptian Government intends to make Alexandria, Suez and Port Said more attractive to those Egyptians who will have to spend holidays in their own country instead of going to Europe, and to this end the fine beaches are to be developed. A Lido will be constructed at Alexandria and casinos are to be erected in other places.

### Saving Rubbish

A shop at a well-known corner in the West End has a display by the Westminster City Council, intended to teach housewives the art of saving rubbish which will save money and war materials, and thus release shipping. Housewives are shown how a waste-paper basket may be kept in every room and how paper and cardboard waste can be prepared in bundles. The waste paper, it is pointed out, can be remanufactured into cardboard containers, while metal tops of old milk and spirit bottles can be made into aluminium. Old iron and copper may go to the making of munitions, and rags, woollen goods and old carpets can be utilised in many different ways.

### Evacuation of Schoolchildren

The London County Council has completed plans for a second evacuation of London school children, but they will be put into operation only in case of bombing raids on a large scale. Emergency schemes have been prepared to come into force at very short notice. The Post Office has begun to distribute registration forms to parents, which should be completed by the end of the week, though parents may be given up to the end of the month to decide whether they wish their children to be sent away again. Those parents who decide to avail themselves of the Council's offer will have to give an undertaking that they will send their children away when ordered and will leave them in the chosen evacuation areas until it is considered safe for them to return. Mr. Herbert Morrison announced details of the scheme to-day; they meet with general approval. There are usually about half a million school children in the London area, but 150,000 now are in country districts since the evacuation which took place in last September.

Senator Desmond Fitzgerald will give a l

# WAR EFFECTS ON IRISH IMPORTS

## Situation Reviewed by Mr. Lemass

## TRIBUTE TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES

## "Most Helpful in Difficult Situations"

WHEN introducing a Supplemental Estimate for £3,819, in the Dail yesterday, for the new Department of Supplies, the Minister (Mr. Lemass) paid a tribute to British Government authorities controlling supplies of commodities for the consideration they had shown to this country.

"I should take this opportunity," said Mr. Lemass, "of expressing appreciation of the consideration shown to us by the various authorities established by the British Government controlling the supply of commodities.

"They have been most helpful to us in overcoming difficulties, and helped us out of situations which might have been very difficult —even in regard to commodities of which their own supply was not too secure. It is only fitting that this appreciation of their help should be made."

Mr. Lemass's statement to the House covered the whole situation regarding supplies to this country during the war, their distribution and price.

There were some lively passages between Mr. Dillon and the Minister in the debate which followed Mr. Lemass's statement, with protests and appeals to the Speaker for a ruling.

Mr. Lemass made known that imports of essential materials for agricultural and industrial purposes had not been interfered with by the war to as great an extent as might have been anticipated.

Unless some unusual and exceptional difficulties arise, no shortage of sugar may be expected, he said, and arrangements had been made to obtain supplies of tea adequate to the home demand.

The Minister also spoke at considerable length on the situation regarding building trade supplies, fertilisers for the farmers, leather for the boot and shoe industry, wheat and maize stocks, flour supplies, prices and petrol.

It was feared, he added, that prices of imported commodities would rise, and every effort was being made by his Department to ensure that no more than the actual rise was passed on to the customer.

## DEPUTY AND MINISTER DISAGREE

With a view to ensuring that supplies of essential commodities would not be exported to the detriment of the needs of the country, Mr. LEMASS said an Order was made shortly after the war began prohibiting the export of all articles except under licence. Licences in respect of the export of agricultural commodities were granted by the Minister for Agriculture, and licences in regard to all other prohibited articles were issued by the Department of Supplies. In regard to industrial articles, the licences were issued at the rate of about 300 a week. Under the terms of a general open licence granted by the authorities in the United Kingdom goods from Ireland were admitted into the United Kingdom free of that country's restrictions upon imports generally.

"In our export licensing regulations," continued the Minister, "steps are taken to ensure that the favourable position we enjoy in regard to our goods going into England is not abused by traders importing foreign goods into Ireland and re-exporting them to the United Kingdom."

### THE BUILDING TRADE

The requirements of the building industry, the Minister continued, in the matter of supplies had been engaging the constant attention of his department.

"A substantial part of the goods used by the building industry is produced within the country from raw materials, of which plentiful supplies are available from home sources. The most important materials on which the industry is dependent on outside sources of supply are timber, constructional steel, pig iron, pig lead, copper, bitumen and sanitary fittings. Imports in most cases have been maintained at an adequate level, but it is impossible to guarantee the continuance of that position, and the fact that the demand for these materials has been below normal owing to the curtailment of activities in the industry has operated to ease the position."

As regards timber, an Order had come into operation on January 1st prohibiting the importation of certain classes of timber except under licence. The order related to hard and soft woods for building and constructional purposes, but did not apply to plywood, veneered wood or sleepers. That Order had not been made for the purpose of restricting imports of timber, but to ensure by eliminating excessive competition among individual importers that the greatest possible economy would be exercised in arranging for the purchase of timber from abroad and for the shipment of cargoes.

### TIMBER IMPORTS

Licences for the importation of timber of the kinds covered by the Order were granted to three importing organisations which had been set up—three non-profit-making companies which had been incorporated—one operating for Dublin and the eastern area, one for the southern area, and one for the western part of the country. Their work was being closely supervised, and careful consideration would be given to any representations that might be made if it was claimed that in practice the arrangements had operated to the detriment of any substantially representative importing interest. It was proposed to amend this Order at an early date to provide for the importation without licence of timber in small quantities. That amendment was designed to facilitate residents along the border who might require to import small lots of timber for their own personal use. Up to the present it had been possible to make supplies of timber available, and no substantial difficulty had been experienced.

"In fact," said Mr. Lemass, "I think it is correct to state that the stocks of timber in the country at present are greater than they were this time last year. The export of native timber is prohibited and licences are only granted for such classes as cannot be utilised here."

Supplies of constructional steel were reasonably good and importers thought they would be able to meet requirements in the belief that the demand would be below normal. There were no grounds for serious concern at the moment. There had been considerable difficulties in regard to the supply of steel billets, steel sheets and steel rods for Irish Steel, Ltd., at Haulbowline. In some ways these difficulties had been solved by supplies from Continental sources and the United States, and his Department had taken every possible step which could lead to an improvement in the position. There was a scarcity of pig lead, but action taken by the Department had resulted in current needs being met.

There was no shortage of pig iron in the country at the moment, and, so far as could be foreseen, the position would continue to be satisfactory for some time. Special attention was being paid to the special variety of pig iron required for the manufacture of agriculture machinery. There had been difficulty in securing adequate supplies of bitumen, which was required for damp-courses and the manufacture of roof material. It was possible that this position would improve in the near future and a substitute would likely be found in the use of tar products. The main use of bitumen was in the making and repairing of roads, and the recent shortage had seriously affected firms manufacturing bitumen emulsion for road work and other firms specialising in road-making. The price at which it was likely to be available would militate against its use in anything like the former quantities.

### WOOL SUPPLIES

Continuing, the Minister said that difficulties had been experienced by firms engaged in the manufacure of textiles. In the case of wool and woollen garments, the position was that, following the outbreak of war, steps were taken by the British Government to acquire practically the world output of wool and to control all existing stocks of wool and woollen and worsted garments in the United Kingdom, with the result that supplies of wools became increasingly difficult to obtain. The difficulties were most marked in regard to supplies of the lower quality of wools; greater production of them was required by the hosiery industries.

The supplies of higher qualities were not curtailed to the same extent. A survey of the whole position had been made, but the difficulties had by no means been overcome, and the position at present was receiving active attention from his department. Similar difficulties had arisen which affected the supply of wools for the cotton and linen industries. So far as native wool was concerned, they produced here 16,000,000 lbs. per year, but in normal years the quantity of native wool used at home was something less than 3,000,000 lbs., leaving an exportable surplus of 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 lbs. The difficulties in connection with the supply of woollens and worsteds had led to an increased use of the home product, and the tendency in that direction was likely to increase. Even with the establishment of a carding plant here, the use of native wool was likely to remain at rather less than half the total quantity produced. The balance was not suitable for the requirements of the wool and worsted manufacturers here.

### BOOT AND SHOE LEATHER

Another industry in respect of which it was anticipated that difficulties would arise in connection with the supplies of materials was the boot and shoe industry. Although supplies of upper leather were becoming more difficult to secure, no serious shortage of upper or sole leather had yet manifested itself. In order to preserve for home use the supply of suitable native hides, the export of hides and skins was prohibited. Licenses were not granted for calf skins and light hides. Substantial evidence was available to indicate that that limitation of export was being evaded, and the Federation of Irish Tanners made representation recently that in order to ensure effective control of native supplies of hides a company, representative of tanners and hide merchants.

(Continued in Page 8, Column 4.)

## MAGAZINE FORT RAID SEQUEL

### Summons Against Attorney-General

### CAPTAIN CURRAN'S SIX-POINT CLAIM

A PLENARY summons has been issued on behalf of Captain Joseph Curran, of the Magazine Fort, Phœnix Park, against the Attorney-General of Eire. It was issued and served on the Attorney-General on Tuesday last by Captain P. Cowan, solicitor, and is signed by Mr. William O'B. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cecil Lavery, K.C., and Mr. J. A. Costello, K.C.

The plaintiff's claim is to have:—

(1) A declaration that a certain document, dated February 29th, 1940, and purporting to be signed by Liam O hAodha, Adjutant-General, and served on the plaintiff on the same date, is not in compliance (as it purports to be) with the provisions of Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Defence Forces Act (No. 41 of 1937), and is *ultra vires*, illegal and void;

(2) A declaration that the Government are not entitled to act on, or by virtue of, the said document to advise the President to dismiss the plaintiff from his position as an officer of the Defence Forces under Section 7 of the Defence Forces Act (No. 41 of 1937);

(3) A declaration that the plaintiff, as an officer of the Defence Forces, is entitled by virtue of the provisions of the Defence Forces Act, 1937, and the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923-1939, and the Regulations made thereunder, and the requirements of natural justice, to retain his rank, title and position as such officer until lawfully dismissed therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations; and that, prior to any proposal to dismiss him from such office, he is entitled to adequate particulars of the alleged reason for any such proposal, and to a reasonable opportunity to make representations in relation to any such proposed dismissal, and to a fair and proper hearing to such representations;

(4) Such further or other orders as to the Court shall seem necessary in order to assure to the plaintiff the maintenance of his rights as an officer of the Defence Forces;

(5) Further and other relief; and

(6) Costs.

### PROPOSED DAIL DEBATE

When the order of business was announced by Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly in the Dail yesterday, Mr. DILLON (F.G., Monaghan) asked if Government time would be given for the motion in the names of Deputies O'Higgins and McEoin regarding a Select Committee to inquire into the Magazine Fort raid.

The MINISTER said that the matter had been discussed in the last few days, and there would be other opportunities to discuss it.

Mr. DILLON said that the Opposition asked for an inquiry into the whole matter in order to allay any undesirable apprehensions that might be abroad. The Government were resisting the matter, and he asked that further consideration be given to it.

The MINISTER pointed out that there would be a number of courtsmartial "at the present and in the immediate future."

Mr. DILLON said the Government were claiming private members' time to discuss financial business, and surely they could give the principal Opposition two or three hours to discuss a very specific matter. They would accommodate the Government by asking them to give, in view of the courtsmartial, a definite date within a few weeks' time for discussion of the motion.

The MINISTER said that the matter could be raised by Deputy Dillon on the order of business at a later date.

## *SUMMER-TIME IN EIRE*

### *COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE*

The Minister for Justice has appointed the following persons to be a committee to inquire into the Time (Ireland) Act, 1916, and the Summer Time Act, 1926, and to consider and report whether the repeal or amendment of either or both of those Acts is desirable:—

Professor Timothy A. Smiddy, Department of Local Government and Public Health.

Mr. J. C. M. Eason, St. Anne's, Alma road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, 26 Sandford avenue, South Circular road, Dublin.

Mr. Richard Wilson, Drynam, Swords, Co. Dublin.

Mr. Maurice Lawlor, Ballymacquin, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

The Minister has also appointed Professor Timothy A. Smiddy to be chairman of the committee, and Mr. John O'Callaghan, of the Department of Justice, to be secretary of the committee.

Professor Smiddy, who was formerly Professor of Economics in University College, Cork, was Irish Minister in Washington from 1923 to 1927 and Irish High Commissioner in London from 1927 to 1931. He is at present head of the Combined Purchasing Section of the Department of Local Government and Public Health and is chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

Mr. J. C. M. Eason, who is a member of the firm Eason and Sons, Ltd., is very well known in commercial and economic circles. He was a member of the Banking Commission.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy is the General President of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Richard Wilson is a well-known farmer. He was a member of Dail Eireann from 1922 to 1927 and a member of Seanad Eireann from 1928 to the date of the dissolution of An Seanad in May, 1936. He was a member of the Food Prices Commission, the Intoxicating Liquor Commission and the Unemployment Commission, and was chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Milk Supplies.

Mr. Maurice Lawlor is one of the best-known members of the Kerry farming community. He is chairman of the Co. Kerry Committee of Agriculture and is a member of the Agricultural Production Consultative Council.

## OFF THE HUNGER-STRIKE

The following prisoners in Mountjoy Jail, who have been on hunger-strike, took food yesterday:—

John Lyons, who is awaiting trial, and

Nicholas Doherty, who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

## *GERMAN CLAIMS AFTER RAID*

### *20 BRITISH KILLED AND 16 PRISONERS*

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

*BERLIN, Wednesday.*

IT is officially claimed in Berlin that twenty men of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were killed in yesterday's German raid on a British outpost in the Maginot line, and that a sergeant and fifteen men were taken prisoners. (The British communiqué said that two British soldiers and one German were killed, and that several British were missing.)

"This is the first time there has been a real fight with British 'troops,'" declares the German News Agency's daily war commentary. "At last German shock troops have made contact with the British. The number of the British losses proves the violence of the firing that preceded the capture of the prisoners. By this bold raid it was ascertained that the British are apparently only on one narrow sector, supported on both sides by French troops."

The German loud-speakers, the commentary continues, announced the capture of the prisoners to French troops. "In some cases maliciously joyful laughter was the answer, and the Frenchmen also called out: 'It serves them right. You'll look after them well.'

"It has taken up till March," the commentary concludes, "for any contact worth mentioning to take place. In this connection the British issue their first *communiqué*, which admits the failure, even if in a mild form."

### THREE INTERVIEWS BROADCAST

An interview with three of the prisoners claimed to have been taken by the Germans was broadcast by the Berlin wireless last night.

The name of the first man interviewed was given as Lance-Corporal Walford. He stated that he was not wounded and was well, and sent his love to his family.

A second prisoner, whose name was given as Hunshaw, said he also was in the best of health. On being asked the name of his child, he said it was Doris.

The third man, whose name was given as John Grey, of Berkshire, said that he was well, and sent his love to "Mother and Edith."

The German officer who led the attack broadcast a description of the action.

## THE BRITISH ACCOUNT

### TWO DEAD: ONE WOUNDED

FROM THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE B.E.F.

*SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Wednesday.*

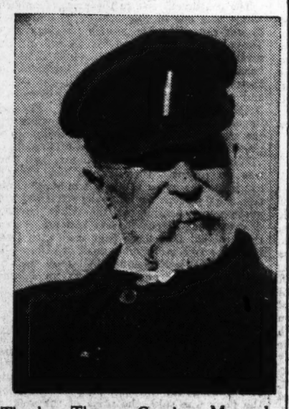
Some further details are now available of the German raid on the outpost of the British Maginot force.

The outpost facing the German forward positions in front of the Siegfried Line is itself some distance in advance of the Maginot Line proper. It was occupied by part of a platoon of an English county regiment. Just before daylight yesterday morning trench mortars were lobbed over from the German advanced positions, and heavy machine-gun fire was used to supplement the barrage. The men of the British outpost took what cover they could against the parapet of sandbags.

Meanwhile an evidently large German patrol advanced in the half-light across no-man's land and rushed the outpost. A sharp, unequal fight followed. The sergeant-major in command of the British outpost was killed.

But the alarm had been given. From supporting positions the British counter-attacked. Guns and machine-guns opened fire on the Germans as they fled back to their own lines, taking with them a number of prisoners.

When the British troops came up and recaptured the outpost they found that one dead German had been left behind. Two British are known to have been killed and one wounded.



The late Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, First President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the ninetieth anniversary of whose birth occurs to-day.

## TANKERS ATTACKED

### CREW ABANDON ONE OF THEM

It was learned yesterday that the oil tanker Charles F. Meyer (10,516 tons) was attacked in the English Channel on Monday night. The crew were stated to have abandoned their ship. Two lifeboats searched for the men without success.

According to Lloyd's Register, the owners of the Charles F. Meyer are Oriental Tankers, Ltd. The ship's port of registry is Hong Kong.

The Swansea tanker Shelbrit II. was bombed and machine-gunned by two German 'planes off the north-east coast of Scotland last night. Only one of the crew was injured.

### SHIP TORPEDOED

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

*BERLIN, Wednesday.*

The London tanker San Florentino (12,342 tons) sent out an S O S call yesterday stating that she had been torpedoed 19 miles north of the Longships lightship, off Land's End (Cornwall), according to an Amsterdam telegram to the official German News Agency to-day.

The San Florentino is owned by the Eagle Oil and Shipping Co., Ltd.

## U.S. ENVOY IN PARIS TO-DAY

### Coming Visit to London

### SILENCE IN REGARD TO SOUNDINGS

MR. SUMNER WELLES, the Envoy of President Roosevelt to Europe, will begin his conversations in Paris to-day, and in American circles in London last night it was expected that he would arrive here "early next week," writes the Press Association Diplomatic Correspondent.

Nothing is known of the suggestion that he may hold a conference with American representatives in the Scandinavian countries while he is in London.

He will see both the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, and facilities will be given to him to meet any others whom he may desire to see.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the United States Ambassador in London, who has been on leave in America, will resume his duties in London before Mr. Welles arrives.

When his conversations in London end Mr. Welles intends to see Signor Mussolini again in Rome before sailing for the United States to report to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Welles will come to London already in possession of a very clear view of the Allies' war aims, given to him by M. Daladier and other French statesmen, and (so far as they can be enunciated at the present stage of the conflict) of Britain's peace aims also.

At the moment it would appear that Mr. Sumner Welles will not be able, at the close of his mission, to convey to the President any real hopes of an early peace in Europe.

### RETICENCE

Mr. Welles told Pressmen yesterday that he would "remain as silent as a carp" about his conversations in Europe, states a Press Association Foreign Special Lausanne telegram.

There was no truth in the report that he had called a conference of United States Ministers in the Scandinavian capitals to be held in London. No official information he received in the course of his trip would be communicated to any other Government in Europe, but only to President Roosevelt.

He stressed the informatory character of his mission, and when questioned about peace moves referred to Mr. Roosevelt's statement as fully explaining the reasons for his visit. He did not deny, however, the report that he had invited Dr. Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, to visit America.

Mr. Welles left for Paris on the Simplon Orient express last night, arriving this morning and staying until Sunday. He will stay in London until the following Wednesday, and then return to Rome, spending twenty-four hours in Paris on the way. In Rome, he hopes to see Signor Mussolini again.

### TALKS IN FRANCE

To-morrow and Saturday Mr. Welles will have the opportunity of conversing with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, and with M. Chautemps, Minister of State; M. Bonnet, Minister of Justice, and M. Reynaud, Minister of Finance. During his stay in France Mr. Welles will be received by General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, and M. Zaleski, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Welles is expected in Paris at 9.30 this morning, it is officially announced.

He will be received by M. Lebrun, the President of the Republic; M. Daladier, the Prime Minister, and M. Champetier de Ribes, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. Daladier will entertain Mr. Welles at a private dinner at the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office.

### THE OUTLOOK

A Lausanne Associated Press telegram states that the feeling of the Welles mission on the eve of the third stage of its European investigations is that so long as the war of devastation is delayed, just so long is there hope. This conviction was founded on the fact that the peoples of Italy, Germany, France and Britain appear to the mission to hold such a belief, and it has made a deep impression on Mr. Welles and his party.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH NEAR NEW YORK

### Secret Trip Across Atlantic

### TO JOIN THE QUEEN MARY AND NORMANDIE

THE Queen Elizabeth, Britain's six million pounds, 85,000-ton ocean giant (the largest liner in the world), this morning docks in New York, after a most extraordinary maiden voyage.

She left the Clyde shipyard that cradled her nine days ago, crossed the 3,000 miles Atlantic, and was off New York before Germany knew that she had so much as moved from her fitting-out basin at Clydebank.

Early this morning the Press Association learned that she would soon be docking—news that came a few hours after the story of her "hush-hush" departure from the Clyde had been released.

In New York the Queen Elizabeth will dock close by the Queen Mary, her sister ship, and the French giant, Normandie. The Queen Elizabeth, described as "the noblest ship ever launched," stole across the Atlantic, a gaunt, grey-painted monster, without a single passenger on board and manned by a crew sworn to secrecy.

Thousands of people in Britain knew of the liner's departure from Clydebank on February 26th, so her safe arrival on the other side of the Atlantic was a splendid demonstration of Britain's ability to keep a secret.

Cunard White Star officials early to-day declined to comment on the news of the liner's successful maiden voyage.

## DOWN THE CLYDE

The world's biggest liner, the 85,000 tons Cunard-White Star Queen Elizabeth, left her fitting-out basin at John Brown's yard, Clydebank, on February 26, and made her way with an escort of tugs down the Clyde. Fewer than one hundred people congregated to view the delicate manœuvre.

For nearly an hour the Queen Elizabeth was in difficulties near Rashilee Light—practically at the same spot where the Queen Mary kissed the bank. After negotiating Rashilee Bend she again took a sheer, and again the stern tugs took control, and she then proceeded at some speed, and arrived at Bowling in good time.

### TO DOCK ALONGSIDE THE QUEEN MARY

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*NEW YORK, Wednesday.*

The new British liner, Queen Elizabeth, is expected to dock at New York to-night, after a maiden voyage in secret across the Atlantic.

A stir was caused here late this afternoon when the *New York Post* came out with the declaration, under streamer headlines, that the British liner, Queen Elizabeth, had already arrived.

The New York Harbour Pilots' Office informed Reuter, however, that no such vessel had, so far, passed Sandy Hook.

'Planes which were sent out during the day scoured the waters outside the harbour and found no trace of the Queen Elizabeth.

Reliable maritime quarters declared that preparations had been made to dock the Queen Elizabeth alongside the Queen Mary, which is lying by the crack French trans-Atlantic liner, Normandie.

### BOMB EXPLOSION IN LONDON

Terrorists were at work in London early yesterday. At 5.10 a.m. hundreds of people were awakened by the terrific explosion of a bomb, which shattered all the windows of the Westminster Branch Bank at Grosvenor House, Park lane. No one was hurt.

Guests in that part of Grosvenor House facing Hyde Park were awakened by the crash of the explosion, and many of them telephoned the reception office to find out the cause of it.

The bomb had been placed in a cement flower-box on the ground. It blew out about two feet of this cement, and pieces were found 60 feet away on the Hyde Park side of Park lane.

## LAND TRANSFER IN PALESTINE

### Dangers of Arab Discontent

### MR. MACDONALD WARNS THE COMMONS

THE British House of Commons last night paid an unusual tribute to Mr. Malcolm Macdonald (Colonial Secretary) at the close of his reply to the Opposition motion, censuring the Government's regulations for controlling the transfer of land in Palestine. The House cheered him for some minutes after he had sat down.

Mr. Noel-Baker (Labour), in moving the censure motion, said that the Colonial Secretary was going to allow the Jews the right to free purchase in only 2.6 per cent. of the total area of the country. The Labour Party, he said, asked the Minister to withdraw these regulations and tell the world that Britain would fulfil the sacred trust she undertook in the last war.

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader of the Liberal Opposition) also described the Land Transfer restrictions as a betrayal of the Jews.

### MINISTER'S DEFENCE

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald contended that the regulations were not only just, but were necessary to the continuance of the present tranquillity in Palestine.

"I must tell the House," he said, "that we have had the most stern warning in recent weeks that, despite appearances in Palestine, there was beneath the surface a growing unrest in the Arab villages and a growing suspicion that the British Government were not sincere in their professions that they would protect the interests of the Arab cultivators, peasants and labourers.

"If we destroy Arab confidence we may well find that the troops in Palestine, who are just completing their work of restoring law and order, will have to remain there to start all over again that painful work. We may find that troops recently taken away from Palestine have to come back to lend a hand in that work."

Trouble in Palestine, he added, might have repercussions in Transjordan, Irak, Saudi-Arabia, Egypt and in India.

He assured the House that the policy on which the Government had decided was essential for the maintenance of good and impartial government in Palestine, and to enable them to mobilise their forces and prosecute to a victorious conclusion the war against Germany.

He contested the view put forward in the motion of censure—that the control of land transfers represented an unjust discrimination against the Jews and a breach of the mandate.

On the contrary, he held that control of land sales had become essential, if they were to carry out their obligations under the mandate.

He repudiated the inference that Jewish development was to be cut short by this legislation. There was room for thousands of additional cultivators on the land which the Jews already had bought. Transfer of land from Arabs to Jews would continue unrestricted in all the municipal areas and over a great part of the best agricultural land. A series of commissions on Palestine affairs all agreed that control of land sales was needed to preserve Arab rights.

Mr. Macdonald was dealing with the obligations of the Mandatory Power to the League, when Mr. Attlee (leader of the Opposition) interposed to say that the Minister had not stated why he did not allow the House to know what was the opinion of the Mandates Commission.

Mr. Macdonald replied that the report of the Commission omitted certain relevant facts, and the Government felt that the Commission should have their comments on the report before it was published, in case they wished to alter it in the light of the Government's opinion.

The motion of censure was defeated by 292 votes to 129.

## GERMAN COAL SEIZURE

### Eight Italian Cargoes

### BRITISH REPLY TO PROTEST NEXT WEEK

THE cargoes of German coal in eight of the nine Italian steamers, held by the British Navy in the Downs, were last night ordered to be detained in prize by the Enemy Exports Committee.

A ninth ship, the Loasso, was released, as she had sailed on March 1st (before the new order became effective) and had been delayed by engine trouble.

This decision means that the cargoes will be held until the end of the war. If proved to be of Italian or other neutral ownership, they will then be passed on to the owners; but, if German, they will be allocated in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty.

Britain's reply to Italy's protest against the decision to stop her imports of coal from Germany may be despatched next week, states the Press Association's Diplomatic Correspondent.

On Monday Mr. Chamberlain will be asked to make a statement in the House of Commons on the divergence of views between the British and Italian Governments over the imports of German coal into Italy.

### DETAINED SHIPS

The two further vessels detained are the Liana and the Rapido.

Their arrival means, as indicated above, that a total of nine Italian freighters, believed to have shipped German coal at Rotterdam and Antwerp, have been detained by the Navy and are now awaiting examination in the Downs.

Seven—the Orato, Loasso, Felce, Caterina, Absertia, Ernesto, and Numidia—were detained for inspection on Tuesday.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Ministry of Economic Warfare last night announced: "The Enemy Exports Committee, at their meeting to-night, ordered the detention in prize of the cargoes of coal carried in eight out of the nine Italian vessels at present lying in the Downs.

"The ninth ship, the Loasso, was released, as it was established that she had sailed on March 1, and had subsequently been delayed by engine trouble."

A Reuter Rome telegram states:—The detention by the British contraband control of the Italian colliers laden with German coal is the main item of news in the Italian Press yesterday. Comment is, however, reserved.

The story is told in despatches from London giving the British view, and from Berlin.

Only the *Popolo d'Italia* talks of "Britain's irreconcilable gesture." Otherwise adverse comment appears only in despatches from Berlin quoting German *communiqués* and leading articles from Nazi newspapers under such headlines as "Britain's Illegal Behaviour Stressed in Berlin."

Political circles in Rome show a similar reluctance to comment.

### FRIENDLY SOLUTION

"The British measure amounts to her taking up a clear-cut position, but there is no reason for drawing premature conclusions," Reuter was told.

"We regret that things have arrived at this crucial point, but there is a clear tendency to hope for a friendly solution of the present difficulties."

The London Correspondent of *Il Messaggero* says: "It is authoritatively foreshadowed in London that new British proposals are being drawn up in order to bring the discussions on to a plane more acceptable to the dignity and interests of Italy."

Reports that extra police have been stationed outside the British Embassy in Rome are emphatically denied at the Embassy. There has been no incident outside the Embassy, and the report is completely without foundation.

In all, ten Italian colliers reached the Downs control base yesterday, bringing the total of Italian vessels detained there up to sixteen, states a message received this morning.

It is estimated that their total tonnage is about 80,000, and that their cargoes would amount to 100,000 tons of coal.

Vessels which anchored yesterday included the Ernesto (7,272 tons), Pozzuoli (5,345 tons), Ischia (5,101 tons), Integritas (5,952 tons), San Luigi (4,356 tons), Pamia (6,245 tons), Semien (6,942 tons).

## THREE MEN TRAPPED

### DUTCH SUBMARINE RAMMED

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*AMSTERDAM, Wednesday.*

Three members of the crew were to-night still trapped in the sunken Dutch submarine O 11, which is now lying lopsidedly across the harbour at Den Helder after being rammed by a naval tug this morning.

Divers and other rescuers are working desperately to reach the men — two sergeants and a cook.

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# THE EPIC OF VIBORG

## Key City Still Held

## "HEAPS OF RUSSIAN DEAD"

SWEEPING across the ice of the Gulf of Finland from the Island of Hogland, which they use as a base, swarms of Russian light tanks and motor sledges have met a devastating fire from Finnish guns and 'planes, which drove them back, smashing yet another attempt to reach the Finnish South coast, and encircle Viborg completely.

Viborg (in ruins) still holds out, and last night's Finnish *communiqué* discloses that the latest Russian attempts to storm the key city of the Mannerheim line have all been repulsed. A graphic picture of

Information reached Stockholm yesterday that Field-Marshal Mannerheim is ill. No details are available, states a Press Association War Special telegram.

the appalling loss of life suffered by the Russians in their attacks is given in the *communiqué*, referring to the failure of attacks on the Karelian Isthmus.

"Heaps of Russian dead were left in front of our positions, and dozens of tanks were destroyed.

"Aircraft and artillery were also used by the Russians in the fruitless attacks in the Bay of Viborg.

"Lively artillery and battery activity is recorded north-east of Lake Ladoga, while fierce fighting continues on the central front at Kuhmo, where more Russian attacks have been thrown back.

"Russian 'planes bombed towns in the home area, killing forty and wounding many. Ten 'planes were shot down."

The Press Association Military Correspondent comments that the Russian faith in armoured vehicles appears unshaken. Finnish guns and the sappers' ice booby-traps frustrated to a large extent the utility of the two-man tanks used in the attacks across the Gulf of Finland.

Behind Viborg the Finns appear to have accomplished the most difficult military operation of all—an orderly retirement.

### CRITICAL POSITION

Meanwhile a Stockholm Press Association War Special telegram states that, with the Russian attempts to effect a landing on the south coast of Finland, between Kotka and Viborg, the military position of the Finns in the south appears to be becoming more critical than has been apparent from recent official statements.

If the sudden Russian attacks launched from the island of Hogland against the islands around Haapasaari and Virolahti, some 45 miles west of Viborg, succeed, the strategical significance to the Red forces of that shell-torn town becomes nil.

With a foothold on the coast of the Gulf of Eimland, the Russians would be within reach of the main railway line to Helsinki, and there would be no need for them to force a passage into Viborg.

A landing on the Island of Haapasaari, for instance, would put them almost opposite Hamina on the main line and nearly half-way to the Finnish capital.

### IMPORTANT PHASE

Another report indicates that the Russians are apparently hoping to make a landing as far west as Kotka, about 70 miles east of Helsinki.

These attacks across the Gulf of Finland, coupled with the incessant Russian pressure on Viborg and the Karelian isthmus, are putting a severe strain on the Finnish Army.

The object of the attacks, made over 30 miles of ice under very difficult conditions, may well be to weaken the Finns by lengthening the front and so giving the Russians the advantage of their superiority in man-power.

The Swedish newspapers this afternoon emphasise that the Russians are straining every nerve to arrive at an immediate decision.

Reports received in Stockholm indicate that important developments in the situation in Finland may be expected within the next few days.

## MOUNT STREET CLUB

### DRAWING OF PRIZES

The raffle arranged in connection with the Mount Street Club Exhibition concluded last night, in the club, when Mr. Somerville-Large presided at the drawing of the prizes. The winning numbers are announced in our advertising columns. Mr. G. N. F. Barry, Vice-President, who conducted the draw, was helped by the voluntary lady workers of the club. Mr. Somerville-Large spoke to the large audience, saying that the club thanked the public for the interest shown in the exhibition. Mr. Barry announced that 8,000 raffle tickets had been sold, and Mr. Newcome, Secretary, thanked the public for their support. He said that a branch of the Mount Street Club had been started in Waterford, and it promised to be a great success.

The Chairman, at the close, referred to the appeal which the club is making for £10,000 to increase production on the farm, and so to extend the city premises to allow of a larger membership.

# DUBLIN STRIKE DEADLOCK

## THE TRADES UNION COUNCIL ATTITUDE

### MINISTER MAY BE ASKED TO INTERVENE

DEADLOCK appears to exist in the attempt to settle the strike of the Dublin Corporation workers who are members of the Irish Municipal Employés Union. The strike started a week ago to-day.

The meeting between union representatives and the Corporation's negotiating sub-committee on the previous night was adjourned because the Corporation declined to negotiate without work being resumed, while the union's point of view was that an offer should be made before the strike was called off. The one ray of hope, however, was in the fact that the meeting did not break up completely, but announced that it had adjourned—although no date was fixed for further talks.

Ministerial intervention in the dispute appears to be inevitable, and it is understood that a representatve of the Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Sean MacEntee) was in touch with the Dublin City Manager (Mr. P. J. Hernon) yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hernon said, however, that no request had yet been made to the Minister to intervene.

A suggestion that some members of the Corporation would try to have a special meeting of the Corporation called to discuss the matter was without confirmation, and it was stated that, even if such a move were to be made to-day, it would be impossible to hold such a meeting before Monday next—a statutory three days' notice being essential for all such meetings.

The strike will not interfere with to-day's cattle market. Although the market is owned by the Corporation, enough officials are available to work it to-day, despite the fact that it has not been thoroughly cleaned since the last market was held a week ago. To-day's market will be light, and afterwards a decision will be made as to whether or not it will be possible to hold further markets—if the strike continues—in the uncleaned pens.

### TO SUPPORT STRIKERS

That the whole weight of the Dublin trade union movement would be thrown behind the Irish Municipal Employés Trade Union in "this, their fight, which is also our fight," was the decision taken by the Dublin Trades Union Council at a full meeting of the Council last night.

Mr. Robert Tynan, President of the I.M.E.T.U., last night said that in the *Irish Times* of Wednesday there had appeared in a leading article a comment on the proceedings at Tuesday night's conference between the Corporation's negotiating sub-committee and the delegates of the I.M.E.T.U. In this editorial the following appeared: "There was also—but this was not public property—an unofficial understanding, a 'gentleman's agreement' that the sub-committee would decline to do business with the unions on any other condition than an immediate preliminary return to work by the men!"

There had been no such understanding, said Mr. Tynan. Councillor O'Sullivan's motion to refer the dispute back to the negotiating sub-committee for negotiations to be re-opened with the men's representatives was carried without any qualification or any understanding.

At a meeting of the Irish Property Owners' and Ratepayers' Association in Dublin last night a resolution was adopted as follows: "Owing to the menace to public health and dangers threatening Dublin citizens, we call upon the Prime Minister and the City Manager to direct the municipal employés to resume work immediately, failing which we call for their dismissal."

Sir Valentine Grace presided.

# STRONG POLICE FORCE URGED

## "MAINTAINING PEACE ON THE BORDER"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*BELFAST, Wednesday.*

The need for a strong force of Special Constabulary to maintain peace on the border was referred to in the Northern Parliament to-day by Mr. Rowley Elliott (Unionist). Speaking on a supplementary estimate of £14,600 in respect of Special Constabulary, Mr. Elliott said that he hoped the Ministry would see to it that there was a sufficient force of Specials to quell any trouble that might arise and to maintain peace on the border. He was glad to say that on the borders of Tyrone and Fermanagh there had been no trouble for some time, which he believed was due to the sound commonsense of the people who resided there and to the strong forces of police and Specials who were patrolling the roads there at night. This in itself was "a kind of terror" to those who would do harm.

The estimate was passed.

Timber from a horse-drawn lorry was scattered over Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, yesterday afternoon, when three men stopped the lorry and—heedless of the driver's protests—began to remove its load. A crowd gathered and watched the men break some of the planks. A police tender arrived, and the crowd dispersed. The timber was subsequently removed under police escort.


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# COUNTY MANAGERS BILL

## DUBLIN CITY AND COUNTY POSITION

### ADMINISTRATION NOT TO BE AMALGAMATED NOW

ON the Committee Stage of the County Management Bill, 1940, in the Dail last night,

Mr. P. J. RUTTLEDGE, Minister for Local Government, moved a series of amendments dealing with the unification of the city and county of Dublin. When the bill was introduced and received its second reading it was not proposed to amalgamate the administration in Dublin City and County. The Greater Dublin Tribunal, which reported recently, made certain recommendations that envisaged something like a Metropolitan Council which would administer certain services in the city and the county, and that in the rural areas in Dublin county those services would be administered by what was called a Public Sanitary Authority.

He did not think it would be appropriate at the moment to put the proposals in the report into operation, as there had not been time to examine fully their implications. It had, however, occurred to his Department that they might in the present bill provide the machinery which might be required if those proposals were considered suitable.

### THE TWO COUNCILS

The amendments provided that machinery, and it was proposed that the Dublin City Manager should also be Manager for the county, and that he have two assistant managers. The present Manager of Dun Laoghaire Borough would become Assistant City Manager and Assistant County Manager, and the Secretary of Dublin County Council, if considered a suitable person, would also become Assistant City Manager and Assistant County Manager, both working under the control and direction of the Dublin City Manager.

So far as the bodies themselves were concerned, Dublin County Council and the bodies associated with it and Dublin Corporation would remain separate units.

### "MONSTROUS PROPOSAL"

Mr. BELTON said the Minister was asking the House to adopt machinery for the administration of a body for the formation of which he had not got authority.

It was a monstrous proposal to ask for machinery for an administrative unit that had not yet been defined.

Alderman CORISH (Lab., Wexford) said the report of the Tribunal should be discussed by the House and the limits defined by the House first.

Dr. J. HANNIGAN (Indpt., Dublin) said that the objectionable feature of the proposal to him was that it extended the scope of the City Manager's control to the county as well as the city. The City Manager now faced the first major crisis which had occurred since his appointment. The City Manager was not prepared to face that crisis. A committee of the Corporation which had no power, function or right to deal with the situation, had been appointed because of the unwillingness of the City Manager to cope with the situation——

### SPEAKER INTERVENES

SPEAKER—The deputy may not come in here and attack any manager of any local body. The deputy will have to resume his seat if he continues to attack the City Manager.

Dr. HANNIGAN said that the City Manager seemed to be a failure in the job he had, and why should he get two——

Mr. BELTON—That is not so.

SPEAKER—The deputy will now resume his seat.

Dr. HANNIGAN—But am I not entitled—

SPEAKER (firmly)—The deputy will resume his seat.

Dr. Hannigan then sat down.

Mr. COSGRAVE (F.G., Cork City) said that the city, county and Dun Laoghaire were three very separate entities at the moment. The county was in a weaker position than it had been some years ago owing to some of its wealthier parts being lopped off from time to time. He suggested that this proposal should be left to the House, and not be a party matter. What was the ultimate aim?

### MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. RUTTLEDGE, replying, said that the proposals of the Tribunal were far-reaching, and he did not think the present a suitable time to put them into operation. The report envisaged a Metropolitan Council which would administer special services for the entire city and most of the county, and that the really rural areas would be administered by sanitary authorities. A great deal of good would come from having two posts amalgamated, and at the back of their minds was the idea of amalgamating the two areas at some later date.

Mr. BELTON said that under the guise of an amendment to the bill the Minister was trying to get the House to accept the recommendations of the Greater Dublin Tribunal.

The Minister said there was no reason for concern as to how the system would operate. He believed there would be no difficulty experienced by the City Manager acting as County Manager, but if there were the House could be asked, when the bill had been in operation, for the appointment of an additional Assistant Manager.

The amendments were carried by 57 votes to 29.

Progress was reported.

### POST OFFICE ESTIMATE

Moving for a supplementary estimate of £30,475 for his Department, Mr. P. J. LITTLE, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said that while the total excess over the estimate was £48,550, there were savings amounting to £18,075. Of the total approximately £8,800 was due to additional staff provision made necessary by growth of services; additional work arising out of emergency, and the substitution of officers on military service. Revised arrangements with the railway companies in regard to the carriage of parcel mails dating back to July 1, 1936, involved £7,875; provision of emergency reserve stocks of general stores, uniforms and stamps, £10,200, and increased prices resulting from emergency conditions, £7,100.

Mr. W. T. COSGRAVE (F.G., Cork City) said the increase was considerable at a time when money was scarce, costs tended to be high, and dividends were low. It was a peculiar situation that the cost of the defence vote, by reason of recruitment, and at the same time the cost of other Departments also increased because their officials were called-up for service.

Mr. W. NORTON (Labour) spoke of the dismissal of 36 members of the staff of the Engineering Branch, and said that the Minister, instead of listening to the appeals made to employers by the Taoiseach and the Minister for Industry and Commerce to retain employés as far as possible, apparently felt that these pleas were no concern of his, and had proceeded to set a bad example to private employers. He contended that there was a considerable amount of work to be done by the engineering section in maintaining the efficiency of the service.

The MINISTER (Mr. P. J. Little) said the engineering department of the Post Office had shown remarkable foresight in buying in stocks before the crisis. They had spent about £90,000 in purchasing reserves of telephones and cables at normal prices.

Replying to Mr. J. J. Cole (Independent, Cavan), who asked for a night telephone service in Cavan, Mr. Little said that they were experimenting with a semi-automatic telephone, which, if they were able to develop it, would be extended to Cavan.

The supplementary estimate was agreed.

### SEEDS BILL

The Seeds and Fertilisers Supply Bill passed its Committee stage. The Report stage was fixed for next Wednesday.

The House adjourned until 3 p.m. to-day.

A penalty of £5 was in the Belfast Summons Court yesterday imposed by Mr. J. H. Campbell, K.C., R.M., on John Fee, of 237 York street, for a breach of the "black-out" regulations on February 16.


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# MR. LEMASS'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 7, Column 1.)

would be formed to purchase all available hides at fixed prices and allocate the hides according to the needs of the tanners and to export any available surplus.

That proposal, said the Minister, was under examination, and his Department was consulting with the Departments of Industry and Commerce and of Agriculture in the matter.

### PAPER SUPPLIES

As regards the margarine, soap and confectionery industries, the supply position was reasonably satisfactory.

There had been no shortage of paper since the war began, and there were adequate deliveries of wood-pulp to help the mills in production. So far, no unsurmountable difficulties had arisen. Reasonable stores were on hand, and the mills were hopeful that the Baltic countries would be able to fulfil their Irish contracts.

### ROCK PHOSPHATE

With regard to the supply of fertilisers, they had calculated on a 20 per cent. increase in the acreage under tillage. It was estimated that 100,000 tons of rock phosphate was required. Arrangements were made by the British Supply Department concerned for the allocation of that quantity out of extensive purchases made by that Department in North Africa. Difficulty was experienced, however, in securing the necessary tonnage to transport it, and it was agreed that the Irish Fertilisers' Manufacturing Association should make whatever arrangements they could for its transport. Up to the end of February the Association had found it possible to obtain transport for only 25,000 tons. Supplies on hands at th opening of the season were normal, and the Association was now in a position to distribute 75 per cent. of the total amount sold by them in the previous fertiliser year. Restrictions on the importation of fertilisers had been removed, but it would be foolish to anticipate that any substantial improvement in the position would result from that.

The position with regard to animal feeding-stuffs was that reasonable supplies had been imported and distributed.

### SUGAR AND TEA

With regard to the sugar position, 100,000 tons per year were consumed in this country. At present there were 50,000 tons in stock, and arrangements had been completed for a further 58,000 tons, which would be mainly raw sugar, and of that there were now about 24,000 tons on the way. The 1940 beet season anticipated an acreage of 65,000, which would produce about 97,000 tons of sugar. The raw sugar had been purchased below the ordinary f.o.b. rates, and was being refined at the rate of about 240 tons daily. Unless some unusual and exceptional difficulties arose, no shortage of sugar was to be anticipated, no matter how long the war lasted.

With regard to the supply of tea, arrangements had been made to obtain quantities fully adequate to meet the home demand. At the beginning there had been complaints as to the quality of the teas obtained, but the quality now being received was regarded as satisfactory.

Survey was proposed to be undertaken of unemployment arising out of the war and the possibility of finding alternative employment for men who had been displaced owing to war reasons.

### MAIZE AND WHEAT

The position with regard to wheat, Mr. Lemass said, was that they had twenty weeks' supply of wheat in store, and with wheat on order and on its way to this country their requirements of wheat were covered until the end of August. They had five weeks' supply of maize in store, and with maize on order and on its way here their requirements were covered until the end of May. It was not possible to forecast the position any further. A non-profit-making company (Grain Importers, Eire) had been formed to make purchases of cereals and offals and distribute them to merchants, in conjunction with his Department, and the prices at which they were distributed, were determined in consultation with the Department.

The cost of importing these cereals to this country had risen enormously. The pre-war cost per ton of importing wheat from America or Canada was 14s. per ton, and it was now £4 9s. per ton. The cost of importing from the Argentine had been £1 17s. 6d., and it was now £6 17s. 6d. per ton. Despite that, the only restriction of supplies of wheat to millers and traders was a restriction to pre-war requirements. In the case of maize it was found necessary to restrict supplies to 75 per cent. of pre-war requirements. Freight charges were rapidly putting up the price of maize, and, consequently, of maize meal. To-day the price £9 12s. per ton, but most recent purchases had been at £11 5s. per ton, exclusive of insurance charges, and the price might even go still higher. It was hoped to level off the price, however, so that the full effect of the increase would not be felt for some time.

### THE WHEAT OUTLOOK

The continuous rise in the price of imported wheat was one of the most serious problems. It was caused by the rise in freight charges. They had been able so far to get all they wanted, but they had for some time past been unable to get any from Australia, and they had to confine their purchases to Canada and the Argentine at the great increase in freight charges he had mentioned. The huge increase in the cost of transporting wheat from the Argentine was gradually bringing the price of the wheat up to that of Canada.

While that situation continued, and there was no prospect that it was not going to continue, the price of flour would inevitably rise. At present an inter-departmental committee was considering the whole question. A great deal of controversy had arisen as to the price of flour here compared with Great Britain. In a recent statement the Chancellor of the British Exchequer had said that but for the subsidy on flour prices in England would be 41s. per sack.

### FLOUR PRICES

Mr. LEMASS, proceeding, said that on the basis of similar conditions for sale, the price here would be 45s. per sack. The practice in this country was to sell the flour, charging two shillings for the bag, whereas in England the flour was sold, the price of the sack not being charged. As he had said, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer had said that the economic price in England was 41s. per sack, the actual price here was 47s., and, if they assumed similar conditions for sale, the price would be 45s. As between the economic price in Great Britain and the maximum price here the difference was 6s. Of that 6s. a sum of 2s. represented the price of the sack, which was not charged for in Great Britain. They could, and might, alter the methods of fixing prices here so as to correspond with the British method, and if they did the maximum price on that basis would be calculated at 2s. less.

The British price contained a levy of 3s. 6d. charged on every sack of flour for the subsidy of native wheat. In Ireland they subsidised native wheat on a different basis, and allowing for the fact that only 20 per cent. of the wheat used in Great Britain was of native production, whereas 35 per cent. used here at present was native production. There was a difference between the subsidy element in the British flour price and the Irish flour price of 2s. per sack. That accounted for 4s. of the difference between the two prices. In addition there was included in the Irish price 1s. per sack, which was charged to meet the cost of the wheat reserve. It might not be necessary to continue that levy at all times, but in the present price of flour 1s. per sack was levied. There was a difference of 1s. per sack still to be explained, and that could be accounted for by the high freightage charges, as the flour had to be imported in ships, in the open market.

### LOWER THAN THREE YEARS AGO

There were other factors operating as well. Wages paid in flour mills here were higher than in Great Britain, labour costs were higher because the number of men employed in relation to output was somewhat higher than the numbers employed in British mills. All these factors tended to show that the price of flour here was not excessively high.

Attempts made to create public discontent by assertions of that nature were not justifiable on the facts, and could only be described as the product of ignorance or dishonesty.

### LIVELY SCENE

Mr. DILLON went on to say that the mills at the ports of Dublin, Limerick and Cork were the most efficient in the world and were capable of producing flour as cheaply as it had been produced in any country. The costings were arrived at by striking an average between the costings of the efficient mills and the little inland mills which, it would be discovered, were being operated by the big mills in order to provide a higher average costing.

Alderman T. KELLY (F.F.)—Is that in order?

Mr. DILLON—Ah, go out and go to sleep.

Alderman KELLY—I am not asleep. Is it in order to say that the Minister is giving licences to these men to rob the public.

Mr. J. COBURN (F.G., Louth)—You were indisposed during the Corporation strike.

Alderman KELLY—I am listening to an attack on the Minister and I want to try and stop it.

Mr. DILLON—I did not accuse the Minister of robbery.

Alderman KELLY—I am not going to listen to the Minister being blackguarded.

Mr. DILLON—Deputy Kelly is pretending to be a lunatic this evening.

Mr. LEMASS—Deputy Dillon does not need to pretend.

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Mr. DILLON—Go out, then.

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Mr. DILLON—Then stay where you are.

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After an outburst of laughter from Opposition Benches, Mr. LEMASS said: "The standard of decency on the Fine Gael Benches is so light I cannot see it."

### MINISTER PROTESTS

Mr. DILLON dealt in detail with the prices here and the prices in Liverpool in August, 1939, and said that the millers who had made an excessive profit should make some retribution to the people they had robbed. On 100 barrels of Liverpool grist the English millers had a margin of £32 7s. 9d. to pay expenses and make profit. On 100 barrels of Irish grist the Irish miller had a margin of £63 6s. 10d. for expenses and profit. The Minister would now probably go to the costing accountants of the Irish millers to get their views on those figures.

Mr. LEMASS said that, as a member of the Government sent there by the people, he wished to protest against the allegation that he was acting as the representative of any outside body.

Mr. DILLON—The allegation is that the Minister will consult the costing accountants of the flour Millers' Association in this country with a view to proving that the cost of drying and handling Irish wheat are higher than my figure.

Mr. LEMASS—I protest against this. The deputy has been implying that I speak here not as a representative of the Government and of the people, but as the agent of some body of manufacturers. I object to that allegation being made.

### MINISTER AND THE CHAIR

DEPUTY SPEAKER—I do not take from the last statement made by the deputy the allegation that the Minister is acting in this House as a representative of any outside body. If the Minister wished to consult anyone outside he was quite entitled to do so.

Mr. LEMASS—The Chair has no right to make that statement. I object to that statement. The flour millers have alleged that the fixed price is too low. They are entitled to come to my Department and make that representation. It is not true that I consult them as to statements made in this House.

Alderman A. BYRNE (Ind., Dublin, N.E.) said that an apology was due to the Chair from the Minister.

Alderman T. KELLY (F.F., Dublin, S.)—A hundred apologies are due to the Minister here this evening.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER—The Chair does not attribute any malice to the Minister's statement.

Alderman BYRNE said that the dignity of the Chair must be upheld. He suggested that the Minister should withdraw his statement.

Mr. LEMASS said that he would obey any ruling of the Chair, but the Chair was not entitled to express an opinion on his function as Minister for Supplies.

### THE FLOUR MILLERS

Mr. DILLON said the Irish Flour Millers' Association was controlled and run by the British Flour Millers' Association. The Irish millers were nothing more than the Liverpool millers with the green, white and yellow flag around them. They were trying to justify all that had happened in the last four years by what was happening now, but, although they might have skilled advisers, they were not cute enough to pull the wool over the eyes of the House, however successful they might have been with the Minister for Supplies. The Irish people had been robbed and plundered by the millers. That had been done before the eyes of the present Minister, both as Minister for Industry and Commerce and as Minister for Supplies, and even subsequent to a report by his own Prices Commission. The Minister had never raised his hand to defend the people against these men. He had never spoken in the House on that subject, but he had tried to justify all that the flour millers were doing and to suggest that they would be justified in doing more.

He had sought to make that House a platform from which to justify the past conduct of the flour millers by present circumstances, but he (Mr. Dillon) would not let these men escape the heavy responsibility that rested upon them for the criminal robbery they had perpetrated on the poor of this country when the poor were least able to bear it.

### ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE CHAIR

Continuing, Mr. DILLON said that there need be no petrol shortage if the Minister would do his work. Instead of bringing in treacle to convert it into petrol at 3s. per gallon in the Irish alcohol factories he could, by using exactly the same number of tankers, bring in seven times the quantity of petrol that could be produced from that treacle, and buy the petrol at 4d. a gallon.

Mr. LEMASS said that he had no responsibility. He had nothing to do with the alcohol factories.

Mr. DILLON said that the Minister had something to do with the tankers which were bringing the treacle in.

Mr. LEMASS denied that he had.

Mr. DILLON suggested that it was surely the duty of a Minister for Supplies to look after the ships bringing the supplies to this country.

Mr. LEMASS said that if any person or group came to him for his assistance in procuring shipping his Department would do its best to assist him, but beyond that they would have no responsibility.

When Mr. Dillon continued to refer to treacle and petrol, Mr. Lemass asked for a ruling from the Chair.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER said that as the Minister had stated that he had no responsibility, Deputy Dillon would have to accept that.

Mr. DILLON went on to say that the Minister could use his position to insist that the tankers now being used to carry treacle could be used to bring in petrol.

Mr. B. BRADY (F.F., Donegal) said that the Chair had ruled that Deputy Dillon was out of order, but the Chair was now allowing him to proceed. Either the Chair should act as the Chair or vacate it.

There were cries of "Order" from the Opposition benches.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER said that such a reflection on the Chair should not have been made.

Mr. BRADY withdrew the remark.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER said that as the Minister had declined responsibility for tankers and shipping in general that Deputy Dillon should not proceed further on those lines.

Mr. DILLON said that he was satisfied now that he had made the matter public.

Mr. DILLON proceeded to deal with the question of artificial manures, and urged that representations be made to the English Minister in Dublin to press his Government to release supplies of artificial manures for this country.

Progress was reported.

### "HIGHWAY ROBBERY"

Continuing, he said that the people had been ruthlessly and systematically robbed by the flour millers, and with the consent of the present Minister for Supplies. Once only were those "highway robbers" brought to book before the Prices Commission, which reported to the Minister and the Parliament that the flour millers were robbing the people, getting excess profits, plundering the poor in order to line their own purses, and nothing had been done as a result of that report. The only comment made on that robbery was to justify them in their claim that they had a right to rob the people and that the Prices Commission was wrong in suggesting that there was any element of excess profits in the prices charged. In doing that the Minister was not doing the job he was being paid for. That was the job the millers were paying a costing accountant £3,000 a year for, and that gentleman was being consulted by the Minister in order to prepare briefs in defence of the flour millers.

Mr. LEMASS—That statement is not true and should not be made.

Mr. DILLON—Does the Minister deny it?

Mr. LEMASS—I say it is a damned lie. The deputy knows.

Mr. DILLON—I know it to be true. I say the Minister and his Department have consulted the costing accountant of the Flour Millers' Association, and I repeat it.

Mr. LEMASS—That is an entirely different matter. Of course, we have consulted them, but the deputy said my brief was prepared by the Irish millers.

Mr. DILLON—I say and repeat that the Minister has consulted the costing accountant of the flour millers and on the information he got from them he is coming to this House to defend the robbery that his own Prices Commission said had taken place of the Irish people by the flour millers. Things are happening in this country that will have to stop.

### CONTROL PROBLEMS

#### PETROL SUPPLY FACTS

Speaking of problems that had arisen in connection with the distribution of commodities, Mr. LEMASS said that as far the only commodity it had been found necessary to ration was motor spirit. The control of distribution of other commodities in varying degrees, short of actual rationing, had, however, been unavoidable in order to ensure that available supplies were distributed equally. In co-operation with traders concerned, his Department had succeeded in avoiding the imposition, of rationing in respect of many of those commodities, and it was the intention to continue to rely on present methods of refraining from imposing additional rationing schemes except as a last resort. Generally, the efforts of his Department to secure the equitable distribution of supplies of essential commodities had been successful.

Referring to petrol, Mr. Lemass said that there was a false idea that there were considerable stocks of petrol in the country. That was not so. Stocks consumed were being replenished, and no more. Very few tankers arrived here now, and as supplies were arriving in relatively small quantities, the situation was being kept constantly under review. Consumption had been restricted to between 25 and 30 per cent., but if supplies improved, an effort would be made to increase the ration. Due regard was paid to the requirements of various classes of motor users. The number of motor cars licensed in January last compared with the number in January the previous year.

It was clear, said Mr. Lemass, that the prices of imported commodities were bound to rise, but every effort was being made by his Department to ensure that no more than the actual rise was passed on to the consumer, and that wholesalers and retailers should not continue to receive their profit percentage on the increased price of the article, but on the pre-war price.

### TRADERS' CHARGES

The Minister said that since September 1 last they had received 1,354 complaints regarding prices. Of these, 35 per cent. were in respect of prices of foodstuffs, 12 per cent. in respect of fuel, 10 per cent. in respect of animal feeding stuffs, and the balance in respect of miscellaneous articles, including building materials. In many of the complaints vital facts were withheld, including the names and addresses of traders, and the people when written to did not reply, showing that a large body of the consumers were not desirous of entering into correspondence in these matters. Thirty-six per cent. of the complaints were found to be well-founded and proved.

### "ADVERTISING HUXTER"

#### MR. DILLON AND THE MINISTER

Mr. DILLON (F.G., Monaghan) said that the Minister in spending one and a half hours reading a long document had given an exhibition of disreputable conduct that no Minister had given to that House, and had further debased himself by acting as the advertising huxter of the flour millers. The Minister had read a long extract from a case prepared by the millers and a statement published in the public Press by the flour millers.

Mr. LEMASS—That is not true. I resent that remark.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER said that if the Minister said a statement was not true it should be withdrawn.

Mr. DILLON asked was the ruling that he was not in order. If so he would withdraw. Continuing, he said that the Minister had read long extracts from an advertisement published by the flour millers.

Mr. LEMASS—I said that is untrue, and the Deputy is disobeying the ruling of the Chair by repeating it.

The SPEAKER ruled that if either a Minister or a deputy said a statement was not true that must be accepted.

Mr. DILLON—I said that the words used by the Minister were the words published in an advertisement paid for by the Irish flour millers, and I shall rebut those words, prove their falsity and name the individual paid to impose them on the people of this country. We have come to the limit of our patience, and it is time to expose this outrageous ramp, and I am going to do it now.

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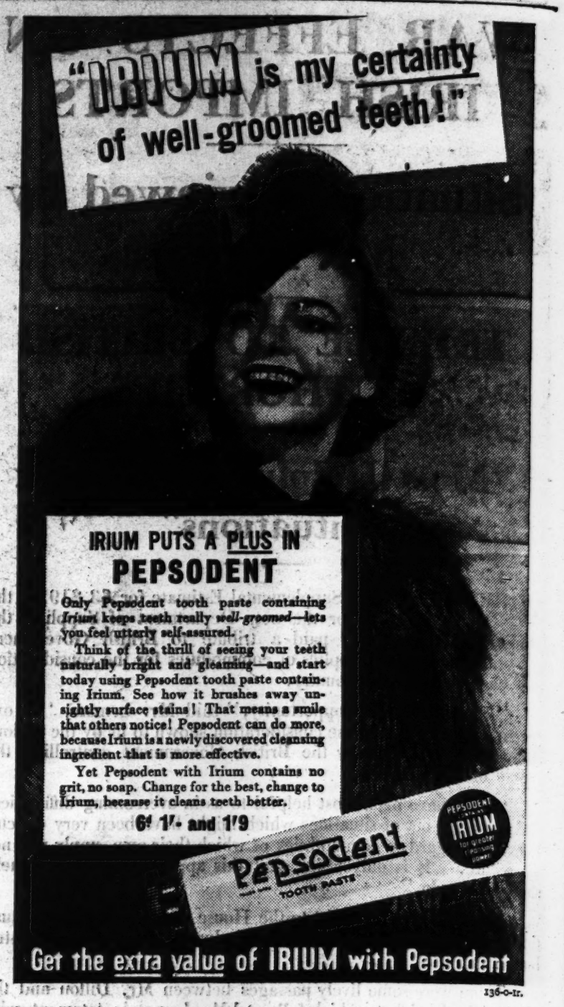

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To Men and Women of all ages—especially those over forty:

Feel younger as the years go by

The amazing effect of 'Phyllosan' brand tablets in renewing the blood, rebuilding a super-abundance of *natural* (not artificially stimulated) vital force, in rejuvenating the arteries and fortifying the action of the heart, establishes Dr. Buergi's formula as one of the great achievements of modern research. It is especially wonderful, because 'Phyllosan' tablets contain no deleterious drugs, no animal extracts.

"All you claim" "I have been taking 'Phyllosan' tablets. I am 65, and feel 10 or 15 years younger in every respect. They do all you claim for them." (Adv.)——

Feels years younger "I have been taking 'Phyllosan' tablets and I think they are wonderful. When I take them regularly I feel years younger and better." (Adv.)——

If you are beginning to "feel your age," if you are run-down, overworked, nervy, devitalised; if you suffer from hardening arteries or a tired heart—*start taking 'Phyllosan' tablets to-day!* It is so simple. But if you take the tablets *regularly*, the results will astonish you.

Start taking 'PHYLLOSAN' BRAND TABLETS TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Vital Forces, *irrespective of age!*

Of all chemists, 3/-, 5/- (double quantity), and 20/- (nearly ten times the 3/- size)

Proprietors of the well-known throat remedy 'Phyllosan' which is the property and among the products of Nuttall Chemicals Ltd., London.

# ACID STOMACH

Where's that sunny smile, that merry whistle, that schoolboy appetite, this morning? Why is he so glum and won't touch his breakfast?

The answer is ACID STOMACH!

Excess acid sours the stomach and upsets the system . . . naturally you feel out-of-sorts and the thought of food is nauseating. Take a little 'Milk of Magnesia' or two 'Milk of Magnesia' brand Tablets, and that sick, sour feeling disappears almost instantly. For 'Milk of Magnesia,' promptly neutralizes the excess acid responsible for the upset. The stomach is soothed and strengthened, appetite returns and digestion proceeds in comfort. Flatulence, heartburn, nausea, indigestion and all stomach troubles due to excess acidity vanish in a marvellous manner on taking 'Milk of Magnesia.' It is the ant-acid most acceptable to the stomach and the one most extensively prescribed by doctors for patients of all ages. Keep it in readiness as a quick, safe and pleasant corrective for an acid stomach.

*Obtainable everywhere.*

*'Milk of Magnesia' 1/3 and 2/6 (Treble Size)*
Also 'Milk of Magnesia' Tablets 6d., 1/-, 2/- and 3/6.

'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

*'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.*



Mr. X. POSURE *can't steal this flavour*

VACUUM PACKING sees to that

Mr. X. Posure delights in robbing coffee of its strength and flavour. But he cannot get at Irel Pure Ground Coffee, because it is Vacuum Packed, and air cannot affect its freshness and flavour. Insist on Irel! Its flavour is superb. Thanks to the Vacuum Pack, Irel Coffee comes to you as fresh as the hour it was roasted. Grocers stock it at, 2/8 per lb., 1/4 per ½ lb., and 8d. per ¼ lb. *Money refunded if not satisfied.*


CIRCUIT (CRIMINAL) COURT

## WARNING AGAINST "DIDDLUM" CLUBS

### TWO CHARGES IN DUBLIN

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

A warning to the public not to invest their money in "diddlum clubs" was given yesterday by Judge Shannon, when two cases of fradudulent conversion came before him.

Sentencing Arthur Binks, Vernon Grove, Vernon avenue, Dublin, 33-year-old clerk, to twelve months' imprisonment as from December 22 last for converting the funds of a "diddlum club" to his own use, the judge said:

"I often wonder why, when the public read of these cases in which irresponsible people defraud members of 'diddlum clubs,' they continue to invest money in this way. There are public institutions—post offices and other places—where poor people and others can place their money with safety and earn interest on it, and where they have not to pay people like you (Binks) to keep money for them and run the risk of losing their savings."

The judge said that Binks had robbed people of some £400.

Mr. Walter Molony (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted.

Michael Flynn (19), a cabinet maker's apprentice, and a member of a city dance band, pleaded guilty to the conversion of £56 entrusted to him by Rose MacFarland, Ballybough road, in order that he might pay it into a "diddlum club."

Detective Officer O'Connor said that, although Flynn had pleaded guilty, witness thought that he was not the real culprit.

Judge Shannon—You think he is shielding his mother?—I do, my lord.

Mr. O'Connor, defending, said that the boy put money into a dance hall hoping to get it back.

Judge Shannon ordered that the case should stand until next Tuesday, and directed that a cheque for £5 handed in by Mr. O'Connor should be given to Miss MacFarland.

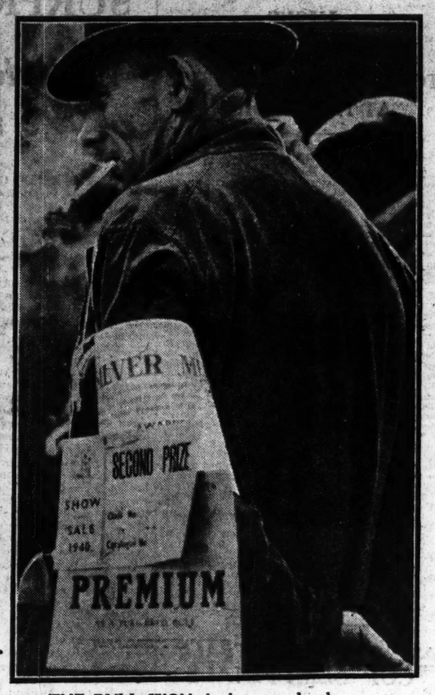
Mr. Walter Molony (instructed by Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted.


Axpel lenses
JUST WHAT THE OCULIST ORDERED!
Obtainable ONLY from
DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
Fully QUALIFIED Opticians
SIGHT TESTING
111 LOWER GRAFTON ST.


# AT MULLINGAR RACES

THIRSTY WORK, THIS HOCKEY.—A half-time snapshot during yesterday's Leinster Senior Hockey Cup semi-final between Dominican College, Arklow, and Dominican College, Wicklow, at Claremont road. Below: The Wicklow team, which won by 2 goals to nil.

MISS MARJORIE JAMISON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Jamison, Clyde road, Dublin, whose engagement is announced to Lieut. Joseph A. Tierney, Worcestershire Regiment, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Tierney, Navan.

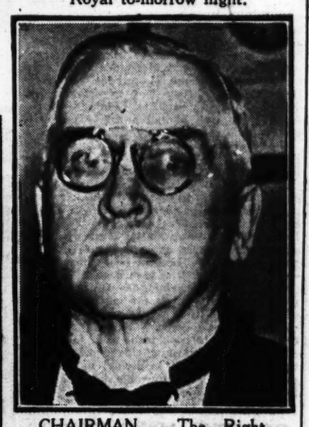



THE BULL WON the honours, but he wears them; a proud owner at the R.D.S. Bull Show and Sale at Ballsbridge yesterday.

E. SIMMONS, who will fight Dom Lydon for the Heavy-weight Boxing Championship of Ireland

DUBLIN FRENCH SOCIETY—Michael MacLiammoir reading a paper at yesterday's meeting of the Dublin French Society, at 16 St. Stephen's Green. Also in the picture is the French Minister, M. Jules Blondel, for whom a farewell reception was given.

HAVING A REST after an arduous day in the Ring at the R.D.S. Bull Show yesterday.



KID BERG, who will fight Paddy Roche at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night.

LADY HEMPHILL at the races.

MRS. PRIOR WANDESFORD presenting the Greville Challenge Cup to the Duc de Stacpoole, who won it with his horse Zerxes, at Mullingar Races yesterday. On the right is the Duchesse de Stacpoole.



CHAIRMAN. — The Right Hon. James MacMahon, who presided at last night's College Historical Society's inter-University debate at Trinity College, Dublin.

MR. ROBIN MURPHY being thrown from his horse Danny Boy at the big bank during yesterday's Greville Challenge Cup race at Mullingar.


Schoolgirl Complexions are in!

*Simple fashions ask for the* natural *complexion these rich palm and olive oils can give you . .*

Pretty-pretty styles are out, but Schoolgirl complexions face up to the times! They *look* charming, they *are* practical — and easy to come by. Palmolive soap is so rich in pure palm and olive oils that every Palmolive bath is a beauty treatment! It's sure, it's safe and it's economical — make it *your* soap!

4d.

Whatever the weather Inner Cleanliness comes first!

*Excuse me— When days are cold, many prefer Andrews with the chill off!*

WHATEVER the weather, Inner Cleanliness must come first if you want to keep fit and guard against seasonal illness. Following the simple health-rule of "Andrews for Inner Cleanliness," many prefer it with the chill off when mornings are cold. They just add a little warm water to the cold. See how Andrews does its purifying work:—

*FIRST* — Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.
*NEXT* — Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.
*THEN* — Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.
*FINALLY* — To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation and purifies the blood.

For INNER Cleanliness be *regular* with your Andrews. Get a tin for yourself. Economical to use. 4 ozs. 9d., 8 ozs. 1/4.

Very economical to use 9d (4 ozs) 1/4 (8 ozs)

ANDREWS LIVER SALT

(E107b)

Mother! Child's Best Laxative is 'California Syrup of Figs'

When your child is constipated, bilious, has colic or diarrhœa, a teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Figs' brand laxative sweetens the stomach and promptly cleans the bowels of poisons, souring food and waste. Never cramps or overacts.

Children love its delicious taste.

Ask for 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has full directions for infants in arms, and for children of all ages. Obtainable everywhere at 1/3 and 2/6. Mother! You must say 'CALIFORNIA.'


## FISH PRICES IN DUBLIN

### PROTEST AT BOARD MEETING

Dublin Board of Assistance yesterday postponed for a week consideration of a tender for six months' supply of fish to the hospital.

The Clerk said that the previous price of fish was 5d. per lb. The Minister had agreed to an increase of 3d. per lb., and the price at present paid was 8½d. per lb. The tender was for 10d. per lb.

Mr. T. Cosgrave said that until the people went off fish altogether the price would not be reduced.

Dr. Hannigan said that he would be in favour of rejecting the tender altogether.

Mr. Holland said that as a result of the fish position, there were one hundred men who were formerly engaged in the trade now unemployed, and were drawing unemployment assistance. If the Minister would give the Board a licence to import fish they could get fish caught and landed here by Irishmen, and the price would be cheaper.

### COST OF RELIEF

The relief supervisors reported that, for the week ended Saturday last, 9,913 cases were relieved at a cost of £4,488 10s. 6d., this being a decrease of 55 cases and £56 2s. from the previous week, and an increase of 1,486 cases for £641 16s. over the figures for the corresponding week last year.

A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late John D. Nugent was passed.

A debate on the effect of the increased cost of living in Northern Ireland is to take place in the House of Commons on Tuesday next. A motion has been tabled in the names of Mr. J. Beattie (Pottinger), Mr. J. W. Nixon (Woodvale), and Mr. T. Henderson (Shankill) urging that the Government should take immediate steps to stem the rising cost of living.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE SALE

The Diamond Jubilee Sale of the Hibernian Auxiliary of C.E.Z.M.S. was opened in the C.M.S. Hall, 35 Molesworth street, Dublin, yesterday by the Rev. M. Parsons, St. Kevin's, S.C.B. During the afternoon Mrs. H. R. Watson spoke on the Jubilee Challenge Fund.

There was a plenitude of articles for sale, including needlework, knitting, cakes, jams and sweets, cooked foods, fruit, flowers, fancy goods, books, etc., and were well patronised.

The sale will be continued to-day.


SCIENCE FLOOR POLISH

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*MULLINGAR—YESTERDAY*

# AMATEUR RIDERS STEER FOUR WINNERS

## *September Scores in Chief 'Chase: Glorious Lady's Success*

THOUGH cold, the weather conditions were by no means unfavourable at Mullingar yesterday, and the programme was carried through without interference by rain which threatened at times. The racing was remarkable for the number of successes gained by amateur riders, who in all won four races.

Considering the value of the stake, the field for the Mullingar Steeplechase was rather disappointing both as regards the class and the number of runners, and it was won in easy style by Mr. L. Partridge's September, a son of Belgravian and the useful steeplechase mare, Edna May.

Luxury Tax, who finished second, was running on at the end and should before long win a race for Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Dillon, who since coming to Ireland has had the good fortune to own such useful horses as Yallow Furze, Symaethis and Le Cygne.

Sir Walter Nugent, one of the Stewards of the meeting, who is keenly interested in its welfare, won the March Hurdle with Glorious Lady, a mare by Salamis out of Lady Sincere, which he bred himself. Mr. T. Molony, one of the best of our present-day amateur riders, rode a waiting race on the winner and did not look for his race until approaching the last hurdle. Gang Smasher offered strong opposition, but Glorious Lady stayed on well and won by three-parts of a length.

### A JOCKEY'S DOUBLE

D. L. Moore, rider of September, had another score earlier in the day, when he steered home Swindon Lad at the head of a field of fourteen runners for the Stewards' Hurdle over a journey of 2½ miles. At one stage Lucid Eyes held such a long lead that it looked as if she would not be overhauled, but she was tackled in the straight by Swindon Lad, who was little troubled to win. Lucky Thoughts, the favourite, never appeared with a winning chance, but excuse could be made for her failure since she cut a leg badly when hitting a hurdle about half a mile from home.

Golden Ivy, who won at the recent Ballymacad Hunt point-to-point meeting, was a strong favourite for the Greville Challenge Cup, but suffered a neck defeat by Zerxes, ridden by the young South of Ireland amateur, Mr. H. Harty. The winner, who was bred by his owner, the Duke de Stacpoole, is out of the dam of Emblamore, and will, doubtless, be a w[illegible]ancied candidate for the Joseph O'Reilly cup at Fairyhouse.

Knockadroleen, who made such a good showing in the Red Cross Steeplechase, had only two moderate horses in opposition for the Moate Steeplechase, and he readily conceded considerable poundage to both, and will next run at the Baldoyle meeting.

Of a field of thirteen for the Clonhugh Plate, Smerwick's Nephew and Two Irish Eyes were the only ones supported, and, as in the wagering, so also in the race, they were the dominating horses. Smerwick's Nephew had first run in the straight, but could not sustain it, and was beaten by a head. Details :—

**2.30—MARCH HURDLE PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 5 sovs., third 2 sovs. A hurdle race for Irish-trained horses that have never won a hurdle race. 1½ m.

Sir Walter Nugent's b. m. **GLORIOUS LADY**, by Salomis—Lady Sincere, 6, 11-7 ..... Mr. T. Molony 1

Mr. A. Barry's **GANG SMASHER**, 5, 11-5 ..... E. M. Quirke 2

Mr. J. C. Ferrall's **COLEHILL**, 5, 10-12 ..... Mr. L. McMorrow 3

Mr. B. J. Killian's **Star of Inverin**, 6, 11-7 ..... J. McCarthy 0

Mrs. E. McCormick's **Dakota Star**, a, 11-7 ..... J. Kennedy 0

Mr. Jas. Bannon's **Shake Battle**, 6, 11-2 ..... Mr. M. J. Tully 0

Mr. P. J. Casey's **Dashing Glory**, 6, 11-2 ..... Mr. D. Dowler 0

Mr. J. G. Counihan's **Myles High**, 6, 11-7 ..... W. T. O'Grady 0

Mr. J. P. Murphy's **Anthony**, 5, 10-12 ..... D. Ruttle 0

Mr. J. Browne's **Airgead Tirim**, 5, 10-12 ..... Mr. R. W. Browne 0

Mr. H. C. McNally's **Sunglen**, 4, 10-12 ..... J. Lenehan 0

Mrs. R. H. Walker's **Red Wind**, 4, 10-7 ..... D. L. Moore 0

Miss E. Hallam's **Thetis**, 4, 10-2 ... D. Johnstone 0

(Winner trained by M. Casey.)

Betting—6 to 4 agst. GLORIOUS LADY, 7 to 4 Gang Smasher, 5 to 1 Myles High, 10 to 1 Airgead Tirim and Thetis, 20 to 1 any other.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 16/-; places, 3/-, 2/6, 3/6.

Star of Inverin set the pace to Rock Cottage, Danny Boy, Lansdowne Princess and Zerxes, with Southern Wizard last, for half-way, when Danny Boy fell. A mile from home, Zerxes took the lead, and won from Golden Ivy and Tremearland by a neck; two lengths divided second and third. Lansdowne Princess was fourth and Sir Boss fifth. Southern Wizard was eased up.

**4.30—MOATE PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 5 sovs., third 2 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. 2m.

Miss B. Kearns's br. g. **KNOCKADROLEEN**, by Ceylonese—Mary Long, a, 12-0 ..... Mr. W. Wallis 1

Mrs. Alec Johnston's **PEER GYNT**, a, 9-10 ..... D. Fisher 2

Mrs. D. H. Wood-Martin's **SHERIFF**, a, 10-0 ..... P. J. Murphy 3

(Winner trained by J. Kearns.)

Betting—5 to 4 on KNOCKADROLEEN, 6 to 1 agst. Sheriff, 10 to 1 Peer Gynt.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 2/-; forecast, 10/-.

Knockadroleen settled down in front, and making all the running won in a canter by six lengths from Peer Gynt; eight lengths off Sheriff was third.

**5.0—GLONHUGH PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 5 sovs., third 2 sovs. A weight for age flat race for Irish-trained horses, maidens at starting. 2m. 2f.

Mr. H. L. Egan's br. g. **TWO IRISH EYES**, by Irish Butle—White Eyes, a, 11-5 ..... Mr. J. W. Cleary 1

Mrs. R. H. Walker's **SMERWICK'S NEPHEW**, 5, 11-5 ..... Mr. H. J. Delmege 2

Capt. H. de Burgh's **Lansdowne Princess**, 6, 12-4 ..... Mr. A. B. O'Donnell 0

Mr. R. V. Huddleston's **Danny Boy**, 6, 12-4 ..... Mr. P. F. Murphy 0

Mrs. A. Martin's **Sir Boss**, a, 12-4 ... Mr. C. Daly 0

(Winner trained by T. Stone.)

Betting—6 to 4 agst. Golden Ivy, 4 to 1 each SEXES and Southern Wizard, 5 to 1 Lansdowne Princess, 10 to 1 any other.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 16/-; places, 3/-, 2/6, 3/6.

Sir Boss set the pace to Rock Cottage, Danny Boy, Lansdowne Princess and Zerxes, with Southern Wizard last, for half-way, when Danny Boy fell. A mile from home, Zerxes took the lead, and won from Golden Ivy and Tremearland by a neck; two lengths divided second and third. Lansdowne Princess was fourth and Sir Boss fifth. Southern Wizard was eased up.

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(Winner trained by J. Kearns.)

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Mrs. R. H. Walker's **SMERWICK'S NEPHEW**, 5, 11-5 ..... Mr. H. J. Delmege 2

Capt. W. A. Sheil's **CUFF LINK**, 4, 10-9 ..... Mr. H. Harty 3

Mr. S. Graham's **Rare Find**, 6, 11-5 ..... Mr. J. G. Counihan 0

Mr. T. McD. Kelly's **Mount Brown**, 5, 11-0 ..... Mr. L. McMorrow 0

Mr. H. E. Massy's **Bonfire Bank**, 5, 11-0 ..... Owner 0

Mr. Jos. Masterson's **Eager Liz**, 5, 11-5 ..... Mr. W. Willis 0

Mr. M. P. Minch's **Ford Radio**, 6, 11-5 ..... Mr. T. Molony 0

Miss Dorothy Paget's **Carrick**, 5, 10-9 ..... Mr. D. P. Hogan 0

Mr. M. Rowlette's **St. Mullins**, a, 11-0 ..... Mr. J. Rowlette 0

Mr. T. J. Taaffe's **Ah Well**, 5, 11-0 ..... Mr. W. Bye 0

Mr. D. M. Duane's **Sharp Rock**, 4, 10-9 ..... Mr. M. J. Tully 0

Miss S. White's **The Casbah**, 4, 11-0 ..... Mr. P. J. Lenehan 0

(Winner trained by J. W. Cleary.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst. Smerwick's Nephew, 7 to 4 TWO IRISH EYES, 100 to 8 Cuff Link or any other.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 4/-; places, 2/6, 2/6, 5/-.

Eager Liz led from Mount Brown, Cuff Link, Sharp Rock and Carrick, with Smerwick's Nephew and Two Irish Eyes the last pair. A mile from home Two Irish Eyes and Sharp Rock were the leaders, with Smerwick's Nephew next. Coming into the straight Smerwick's Nephew drew to the front, but failed to resist the challenge of Two Irish Eyes, who won by a head; four lengths off Cuff Link was third. St. Mullins was fourth, Sharp Rock fifth, Ford Radio sixth and Eager Liz seventh.

**TOTE DOUBLE** (5/- stake)—September and Zerxes. Dividend, £3; 42 winning tickets. Pool, £141; day's pool, £1,014 18/-.

In the interest of Public Health the Mullingar Racecourse Premises were disinfected with Jeyes' Fluid.—(Advt.)

## *BOXING*

### KID BERG ARRIVES IN DUBLIN

Kid Berg arrived in Dublin yesterday for his fight with Paddy Roche, the Irish middle-weight champion, in the Theatre Royal to-morrow night. Roche will reach the city to-day from London. Berg stated last evening, after his work in the Dublin University Gymnasium, that he was feeling fit. He had trained hard for his bout with Eric Boon last week and was naturally disappointed that the fight did not come off. He hoped to beat the Irish champion in the Theatre Royal, but he recalled that Roche gave him the hardest battle he had since he returned from America.

To-day Berg will again work out in the College Gymnasium, together with Dom Lydon, who fights for the heavy-weight championship to-morrow night, and Roche will be in the same gymnasium at 4.30. Ernie Simmons, who is Lydon's opponent, was at work at the St. Andrew's Club.

The three supporting contests should provide plenty of good boxing. Mossy Condon, who lost his fight with Roche recently in Cork, is matched with Jerry McCready, of Lurgan, who has two decisions over Tommy Armour. This is a ten-round bout. Osmond Bennett, the Cork cruiser-weight, meets Bill Walsh, of Belfast, who went the distance with Howell in December at Cork in an eight three-minute contest. Eddie Dawney, the Dublin middle-weight, comes up against Jack Lenihan in a return contest over eight three-minute rounds.

The first bout to-morrow night is timed for 8.15, and one of the main fights will go into the ring at about 9.45. Jack Doyle has wired that he is prepared to meet the winner of the Lydon-Simmons fight for the title.

## *LONDON BETTING*

### NEW FAVOURITE FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL

**The Professor II.**, who was on offer at 18 to 1 at last week's call-over, supplanted Symaethis as favourite for the Grand National when the card was called over yesterday at the Victoria Club, London. Mr. Strang's horse was backed to win £1,000 at 100 to 7, leaving 100 to 8 the best offer. Symaethis failed to find any backers at 100 to 7, and Borgskar was introduced at 100 to 6 without finding any takers.

There was some unusual betting over Red Prince, who, after being backed to win £5,500 at 33 to 1, went out to 45 to 1, at which price he remained on offer. No wagers were struck on the Lincolnshire Handicap. Prices:—

### LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

**(Run Wednesday, April 3. 1 m.)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9/1 | Guardier Native (o.) | Anthony | 5 | 8 1 |
| 9/1 | Wonersh (o.) | O. Anthony | 4 | 8 4 |
| 10/1 | Titan (o.) | J. Jarvis | 4 | 8 2 |
| 100/9 | Boomps-a-Daisy (o.) | F. Armstrong | 4 | 8 4 |
| 100/9 | Aldine (o.) | Coulthwaite | 4 | 8 3 |
| 100/6 | Time Step (o.) | J. Anthony | 4 | 8 3 |

### GRAND NATIONAL

**(Run Friday, April 5. 4 m. 856 yds.)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100/8 | The Professor II. (o., 100/7 t.) | Storie a | 11 | 8 |
| 100/7 | Symaethis (o.) | G. Langlands a | 10 | 7 |
| 100/6 | Borgskar (o.) | Stalbridge a | 10 | 4 |
| 100/6 | Royal Mail (o.) | T. Anthony a | 12 | 1 |
| 48/1 | Red Prince (o., 33/1 t.) | Beeby a | 11 | 4 |

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18 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN.

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## *GREYHOUND RACING*

### SHELBOURNE PARK RESULTS

Four of the winners at Shelbourne Park last night started from No. 1 trap. Details:—

**DUBLIN STAKE**—CLASHNASMUTH LASS (1), 6 to 1, 1; YOUNG SPINIFIX (5), 4 to 1, 2; BRAINY POPP (3), 5 to 4, 3. Also ran—Aunt Jennie (3), 6 to 1; Spotted Chieftain (6), 6 to 1; Cameron Chief (4), 6 to 1. 21; 31. 32.17 secs.

**CELTIC HURDLE**—DUNLEVER LAD (3), evens, 1; RED CASEY (4), 3 to 1, 2; PLATEAU (6), 4 to 1, 3. Also ran—Nasty Woman (1), 7 to 1. 31; 21. 32.95 secs.

**CLONMEL STAKE**—KILDARE PRINCE (3), 4 to 1, 1; JUNGLE POP (5), 5 to 2, 2; DODO'S SANDILLS (4), 3 to 1, 3. Also ran—Thrift (1), 5 to 2; Lovable Hill (2), 5 to 1; Imbros (6), 10 to 1. 11; 31. 31.40 secs.

**SANDYMOUNT SPRINT**—CUTLET'S EDITION (1), 6 to 4, 1; SPORTING FLIER (3), 5 to 2, 2; METEOR (2), 5 to 1, 3. Also ran—Hollywood Ranger (5), 6 to 1; Kilnaglory Prince (6), 10 to 1. Neck; 11. 30.66 secs.

**SHELBOURNE STAKE**—KILGREANY (1), 4 to 1, 1; ROYAL KARL (6), 4 to 1, 2; MORE AND MORE (2), 7 to 4, 3. Also ran—Ribbon Fly (3), 4 to 1; Knockea Ration (4), 5 to 1; Carmel (5), 6 to 1. 6l.; 21. 30.64 secs.

**SHELBOURNE HURDLE**—Gypo (3), 5 to 2, 1; CHEERS FOR BALLYMORE (1), 3 to 1, 2; CALDERWOOD TOM (6), 3 to 1, 3. Also ran—Lancaster Gate (4) 2 to 1. 1l.; 2l. 32.58 secs.

**CLONAHNNA STAKE**—NELLY BELL (1), 6 to 4, 1; BESSINGTON BELLE (5), 5 to 2, 2; SUDDEN LASS (3), 10 to 1, 3. Also ran—Sweet Leiani (2), 5 to 1; Jyle's Queen (4), 5 to 1; Coke Bridge Lass (6), 6 to 1. 2l.; 3l. 31.46 secs.

### HAROLD'S CROSS PARK—TO-NIGHT

**5.0—525 YARDS**—Stratosphere Belle, Josie D., Out for Heat, Cactus Bubbles, Munster King, Carbidge Lass, Harrycate Rose, Cunagher Lady.

**5.15—525 YARDS**—Speed to Burn, Fortune's Hero, Winter's Son, Dark Renown, Lord Ration, Cards on the Table, Glendun Boy, Piper's Tom.

**5.30—525 YARDS**—Free Estate, Ankle Dork, Follow Faster, Baltray Boy, Brass Bullet.

**5.45—350 YARDS**—Lady Lambo, Magnolia Meadow, Ironside Bridget, Bedden Lass, Retreat o' Moy, Mount Lofties Queen, Greenstreet Maid, Muslin Lily.

**9.0—525 YARDS HURDLES**—White Wyandotte, Pride of the South, Red Casey, Diesel Crest.

**9.15—350 YARDS**—Rhode Scholar, No Jink, Hollywood Ranger, Moon Banker, Meteor, Sandhill Delight, Doctor's Car.

**9.30—525 YARDS**—Viewmount Lad, Lifeside Silver, Randalstown Hero, Ballybennessy's Double, Quaker's Hat, Coolan, Silvery Sandills, Sooty Black.

## *AMATEUR BOXING*

### ENGLISH TEAM'S VISIT

#### TO-MORROW'S CONTESTS AT THE STADIUM

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The one and only international fixture of the season will take place at the Stadium to-morrow night, when Ireland meet the Northern Counties of England. As the latter cannot send a fly-weight, there will be seven, instead of eight, contests, and a great evening's sport should be seen, as six of our champions, who only won their titles last Saturday night, will be seen in action. The exception is F. Parsons, whose place will be taken by the runner-up, A. Conmey, of Sligo, against the A.B.A. cruiser-weight champion, R. Woodcock.

The home team should be strong enough to win. M. Doyle, with his strength and ceaseless attack, is one of the most difficult of bantam-weights to overcome, and, at his best, P. Dowdall is capable of beating almost any feather-weight. It will require a very clever and aggressive opponent to prevent E. Smith running up a big lead on points, and P. Gernon is always the man for the big occasion. On his form of last week, J. McCormack has big possibilities as a middle-weight, but he is light for that division, and this may prove a considerable handicap. It is unlikely that Conmey will have a chance against Woodcock, who is a top-class cruiser, but O'Donnell is an unknown quantity, as he got no chance of showing his capabilities last Saturday.

The visitors will be weakened by the absence of another A.B.A. champion, A. Russell, the fly-weight, but they have useful men in Dunne, Shields and Lindley. Still, Ireland should gain a winning margin in the four lighter weights. The programme is as follows —

Bantam—M. Doyle (Ireland) v. T. J. Dunne (England).

Feather—P. Dowdall (Ireland) v. F. Smith (England).

Light—F. Smith (Ireland) v. R. Shields (England).

Welter—P. Gernon (Ireland) v. R. Lindley (England).

Middle—J. McCormack (Ireland) v. J. Atkin (England).

Cruiser—M. Conmey (Ireland) v. B. Woodcock (England).

Heavy—L. O'Donnell (Ireland) v. W. Banks (England).

## *ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL*

### CUP SEMI-FINALS

### SHAMROCK ROVERS TO MEET BRAY

The draw for the semi-final round of the F.A.I. Cup was made last night, and resulted as follows:—

Saturday, March 30—Shamrock Rovers v. Bray Unknowns, at Shelbourne Park. Referee—Mr. Hartless, Runcorn.

Sunday, March 31—Sligo Rovers v. St. James's Gate, at Dalymount Park. Referee—Mr. P. Snape, Manchester.

Should one of the matches result in a draw, the replay will take place at Dalymount Park on Wednesday, April 3. In the event of both matches resulting in drawn games, the second will be replayed at Dalymount Park on Wednesday, April 10.

The Intermediate Cup final replay between Distillery and Cobh Ramblers will be played at The Mardyke, Cork, on a date to be fixed by the Emergency Committee.

### EASY VICTORY FOR VETERINARY COLLEGE

**VETERINARY COLL. 3 COLL. OF SURGEONS 0**

Royal Veterinary College had a comfortable win over Royal College of Surgeons in the first round of the Universities' and Colleges' Cup at Bird avenue yesterday. They had more of the play in the first half, but Surgeons' backs defended well, and it was not until fifteen minutes after the restart that C. McGettigan opened Vets' score. A little later X. Kerr converted a penalty, and T. Burns ended a good individual run by scoring the third.

Royal Veterinary College—T. Kettle; F. Thompson, C. O'Leary; R. Carmichael, K. Kerr, P. Meegan; T. Burns, J. McErlean, D. McCall, C. McGettigan, J. McLoughlin.

Royal College of Surgeons—J. Keating; J. Flynn, R. Kelly; P. Casey, J. McCallum, C. Macken; R. Crawford, J. McFeely, J. Kirwan, P. Kirwan, R. Crawford.

## *HUNTING*

### KILDARE HOUNDS

These hounds brought off a good day's sport on Tuesday from the meet at Calverstown. Having drawn Halverstown and Corrig blank, we went on to Bull Hill, and from there had a fast 35 minutes. Going away over the Furry Hills hounds went to Blackhall, then left-handed through Calverstown to Ballyshannon, and back to Bull Hill, where all traces of our fox disappeared. Narraghmore Wood was blank. However, finding in Nine-Tree Hill, hounds ran across the green avenue through Burn's bog and Rathside to Burtown bottoms, and on by Glassealy to the moat of Ardscull and Sherrie's bog, where they were beaten, after hunting for fifty minutes.

### LIMERICK HOUNDS

Hounds met at Ardlaman on Friday last, and, finding in Altavilla, ran the banks of the River Deal for some distance in the direction of Askeaton, then, crossing the river by the railway bridge, went over Curraheen into Inchinsarke. Leaving the open earths behind, the fox crossed the Rathkeale road and ran through Kerrigans to Castle Hewsen, after a nice thirty minutes. Scent, however, was poor in covert, and hounds could only hunt slowly through the woods of Castle Hewsen, where they had to acknowledge defeat. Jogging back to Riddlestown, we found there, and hunted a twisty fox very slowly for a short time before losing him.

On Monday, 4th, the meet was at Fedamore, and we began by finding in Hobson's gorse. Hounds ran first in a short right-handed circle back to and through the covert, and away towards Garryellen. Swinging to the right the quarry led through Lower Fedamore gorse, then back past Fedamore House and on down to Glenora, where he swung right-handed again back to Hobson's gorse to ground. Manister held a fox, which was hunted at a fast pace over a fine line through Bathmore, almost to Meanus. Turning left-handed hounds ran along the banks of the Camoge River nearly to Glenobra, and on to Hobson's gorse. Pushing their fox through here the pack made as if for Garryellen, but, headed near this point, the fox turned back and got to ground in Hobson's gorse, after a very enjoyable hunt of forty-five minutes, which finished the day.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

**WARD UNION.**

| March. | Meet. | Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 9th | Palmerstown | 1.30 |

**THE KILDARE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 9th | Rathcoole | 12. 0 |

**THE MEATH.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To-day | Stokes Cross-roads | 11.30 |
| Friday, 8th | Rahinston | 11.30 |

### OTHER MEETS TO-DAY

Co. Down Staghounds—Shanrod, 12.45.
U.H.C. Hounds—Ballynoe, 11.30.
West Waterford Hounds—Ballinamult, 12.0.
Clare Harriers—Barefield, 1.0.
East Down Harriers—Sevaghan, 12.0.
Tipperary Hounds—New Inn, 12.0.
North Mayo Harriers—Enniscrone, 12.30.

### HUNT CARDS

NORTH MAYO HARRIERS.—March—To-day, Enniscrone; Wednesday, 13th, Crossmolina; Thursday, 21st, Tonrahowen; Thursday, 28th, Rossert. 12.30 (new time).

WESTMEATH HOUNDS.—Change of Meets and Time—Saturday, March 23rd, Cloghan (instead of Friday at Streahstown); Tuesday, March 26th, Streamstown (instead of Cloghan). All meets at 12 o'clock on and after to-morrow (Friday).

## *ACCEPTANCES*

### LANCASHIRE 'CHASE

**(Run at Manchester, Monday, March 25. 2½ m.)**

| | Age. st. lb. | | Age. st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Hackle | a 12 7 | Marriage | a 10 9 |
| Rightan | a 12 5 | Settlement | a 10 9 |
| Tenor Willow | a 12 4 | Carefree | a 10 9 |
| Up Sabre | a 11 12 | Procris | 6 10 7 |
| Old Pal | a 11 12 | Telscombe | a 10 7 |
| Mister | a 11 12 | Squire | a 10 7 |
| Le Cycne | a 11 11 | Ballyfox | a 10 0 |
| Steel End | a 11 10 | Blue Prince | a 10 0 |
| Antipas | a 11 8 | Bachelor's Double | a 10 0 |
| Macmaffer | a 11 7 | Polly II. | a 10 0 |
| Timber Wolf | a 11 6 | Coire an Diabch | a 10 0 |
| Locatel | a 11 1 | Greek Pie | a 10 0 |
| General Chiang | a 11 0 | Magic Feet | a 10 0 |

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

All engagements—Colamere, Wishing Well, Paterson (dead), Rose and Crown (dead).

## *COURSING*

### SURPRISES AT ALTCAR

#### *Waterloo Cup Favourite Fails in First Round*

THE WATERLOO CUP was not without its usual surprises, and the first big one was the defeat of the favourite, Screen, in his first course with Dull Diamond. It was a disappointing trial, as Screen was slow out of slips and Dull Diamond nicked in and killed before Screen had any chance to show his ability.

There was another surprise after the course between Milk and Honey and Noted Sammy. Odds of 7 to 2 were laid on Milk and Honey, who won the course in the gamest possible manner, but spectators were astonished to see her struggle along under obvious difficulties, and it transpired that during the trial she had broken a leg. Another unsatisfactory course was that between Lapsed Legacy and Dutton Ash. The former was joint second favourite on the night of the draw, but he came worst out of a collision in the run up, and before he could regain his balance the other had killed a weak hare.

Still another surprise—the defeat of Theodore in the second round. He had beaten When Then all one way, but when he went over the bank one wondered whether he was to get the grueller of twelve months ago. Fortunately there were men on the far side of the bank and they picked him up and saved him from being run to the stand-still. His prospects looked good, but the second time he met the Irish dog, Shamrock Prince, who not only led him four lengths, but took every point with the exception of a weak kill. These were, indeed, severe blows for backers, but no excuse could be found for Theodore.

A well backed candidate in Mr. J. V. Rank's Just Reason went out. He led Job's Homage eight lengths and beat him all one way. He ran a brilliant trial, but encountered a stag of a hare, and was so hard run that he could not go to slips a second time.

### CHANCELLOR GOING WELL

Chancellor, nominated by the Kerry courser, Mr. James Clarke, and who has been heavily backed, is indeed a live proposition. In fact, on his showing he looks like being in the final round. He led Cold Blast three lengths, and took all points except the kill, and in the second round had a bye. In the bye he showed delightful working qualities, and bringing off a great kill got off lightly.

Carbis Bay is going a great bat. He easily accounted for Alec McPhail, and then lead Kilnaglory Champion six lengths to score every point of merit.

The indications point to Chancellor and Carbis Bay being in the last stages, though there is the Lydiate ground to be coursed over to-day. It was not until 6 o'clock that coursing was finished, but it was enjoyed in the best of conditions, and considering the difficulties of transport the attendance was remarkable.

**WATERLOO CUP**—For 64 all-ages. Winner, £500 and Cup value £100 (given by the Earl of Sefton); runner-up £200 (two dogs £50 each, four dogs £30 each, eight dogs £20 each, 16 dogs £10 each.

Mr. H. D. Dennis's Delightful Dawn beat Mr. O. J. Jackson ns. First Light. 11/8 on Delightful Dawn.

Mr. C. G. Osborne ns. Lending Library beat Mr. R. C. Brownlee ns. Arbroath (1). 7 to 4 on Lending Library.

Mr. J. Clarke ns. Chancellor beat Capt. R. B. Webster ns. old Blast. 5 to 2 on Chancellor.

Mr. T. Noble ns. Beauly Fortune beat Mr. W. P. Smith's Pleasure Steamer. 3 to 1 on Pleasure Steamer.

Mr. J. Hedley's Haweswater beat Mr. N. H. Wood ns. Blooming. 2 to 1 on Haweswater.

Mr. R. Burbidge's Rustic Bard beat Captain Jorgensen ns. Robert Le Diable. 2 to 1 on Rustic Bard.

Mr. J. V. Rank's Just Reason beat Lieutenant-Colonel J. Heseltine's Job's Homage. 7 to 2 on Just Reason.

Mr. W. Fawcett's Flooded Farm beat Mr. J. Shaw ns. Wildmoor Butler. 2 to 1 on Flooded Farm.

Mr. E. Baxter's Evergreen Bough beat Mr. A. Pearce ns. Jasper Head. 7 to 4 on Evergreen Bough.

Mrs. M. Rank ns. Dull Diamond beat Countess of Sefton ns. Screen. 9 to 4 on Screen.

Mr. C. M. Cohan's Radiant Light beat Mr. T. Ramsden's Bellburn. 7 to 4 on Radiant Light.

Mr. F. A. Perket's Pickpocket beat Mr. P. McAlinden's Masterit. No betting.

Mr. F. W. Knight's Ranch Kingfisher beat Mr. H. Bell's Bezantine. 2 to 1 on Bezantine.

Mr. M. F. Horlock's Milk and Honey beat Mr. N. Shaw's Noted Sammy. 7 to 2 on Milk and Honey.

Lord Weymouth ns. Sporting Speculator beat Mrs. M. Brooks's Blackguard. 5 to 2 on Sporting Speculator.

Earl of Sefton's Shoesmith beat Mrs. Popple's Broughton Amazon. 5 to 2 on Shoesmith.

Mrs. Lucas's Dendera Joker beat Miss Allen's Rock of Arren. 5 to 2 on Dendera Joker.

Sir R. W. Burbidge ns. Waterline beat Mrs. S. Whitburn ns. War Crusade. 5 to 4 on Waterline.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's Delahaye beat Mr. M. G. Hale ns. Magic Ring. 5 to 2 on Delahaye.

Mr. H. L. Craven's Hazy Barkie beat Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton ns. Sixth Sense. No betting.

Mr. Birtsall's Shamrock Prince beat Mr. W. Sutcliffe's stipulate. 11 to 8 on Shamrock Prince.

Captain Tenison's Theodore beat Mr. T. Cook ns. When Then. 3 to 1 on Theodore.

Mr. T. Harte ns. Buckden Dandy beat Mr. G. R. Graham ns. Glendora. 3 to 1 on Glendora.

Mrs. Dewar's Dutton Ash beat Mr. Lucas's Lapsed Legacy. 9 to 4 on Lapsed Legacy.

Mr. O. S. Ambrose ns. Kilnaglory Champion beat Mr. N. Hardy's National Horse. 3 to 1 on National Horse.

Mr. Bradley's Carbis Bay beat Mrs. C. Morgan's Alec McPhail. 5 to 2 on Alec McPhail.

Mr. T. Pywell ns. Stanbridge Selerity, a bye; Mr. F. C. Minoprio's Mancetter, absent.

Major C. Blundell's Bastion beat Mr. J. Campbell ns. Holystone Night. 9 to 4 on Bastion.

Brigadier-General McCulmont ns. War Scare beat Lord Stavordale ns. Pig Skin. 11 to 10 on War Scare.

Mr. J. E. Dennis's Dee Flint beat Sir A. G. Smith's ns. Irish Crossing. 9 to 2 on Dee Flint.

Major Peel's Bryn Mirth beat Mr. G. A. Cullington's Cullis. 7 to 2 on Bryn Mirth.

Mrs. D. Mack ns. Tricolour beat Major Benwick's Holystone Rockery. 3 to 1 on Tricolour.

### SECOND ROUND

Lending Library beat Delightful Dawn. 3 to 1 on Delightful Dawn.

Chancellor, a bye; Beauly Fortune, drawn.

Rustic Bard beat Haweswater. 6 to 4 on Rustic Bard.

Flooded Farm, a bye; Just Reason, drawn.

Dull Diamond beat Evergreen Bough. No betting.

Radiant Light beat Pickpocket. 7 to 2 on Radiant Light.

Ranch Kingfisher, a bye; Milk and Honey, drawn.

Shoesmith eat Sporting Speculator. 3 to 1 on Shoesmith.

Waterline beat Dendera Joker. No betting.

Ilsley Darkie beat Delahaye. 5 to 4 on Delahaye.

Shamrock Prince beat Theodore. 2 to 1 on Theodore.

Ditton Ash beat Buckden Dandy. No betting.

Carbis Bay beat Kilnaglory Champion. 6 to 1 on Carbis Bay.

Stanbridge Selerity beat Bastion. 9 to 4 on Stanbridge Selerity.

Dee Flint beat War Scarr. 7 to 4 on Dee Flint.

Tricolour beat Bryn Mirth. 3 to 1 on Tricolour.

### LONG ODDS BETTING

4/1 agst. Chancellor, 6/1 Dee Flight, 7/1 Dutton Ash, 8/1 each Dull Diamond, Shoesmith and Carbis Bay, 10/1 each Rustic Bard, Stanbridge Celerity and Tricolour, 100/8 Waterline, 20/1 each Ilsley Darkie, Shamrock Prince, Radiant Light and Ranch Kingfisher, 33/1 Lending Library, 100/1 Flooded Farm.

## *RUGBY FOOTBALL*

### U.C.D. SUPERIOR AT ALL POINTS

### BECTIVE OUTPLAYED AT DONNYBROOK

| | |
|---|---|
| U.C.D. | 14 |
| BECTIVE | 3 |

University College, Dublin, gained a good victory by 1 goal and 3 tries to 1 penalty goal in a splendidly-contested match at Donnybrook yesterday. U.C.D., who played eight backs and seven forwards, fully deserved their victory. They combined much better behind the scrum, while their forwards, both in the tight and loose, had the upper hand. The Bective back division, which included a few substitutes, were a disjointed force, and though Forde and Murphy made good individual efforts, collectively they possessed little thrust.

U.C.D. opened the scoring after fifteen minutes with a try by Thompson after an excellent passing movement. K. O'Brien failed to convert. Shortly after the interval Macrissey, with a try, also the outcome of a neat passing movement, increased the lead, and the same player ran over again after a good run, by Boland. In a burst away, Forde landed a penalty for Bective, but Ryan barged his way over for another try for U.C.D., and O'Flanagan converted.

Bective Rangers—P. McGowan; T. Revelle, D. Perkins, E. Toner, K. Doyle; M. Forde, H. Murphy; H. Twomey, P. Casey, T. Quignan, K. O'Brien, N. Greene, A. O'Mara, J. Walsh, M. Dwan.

U.C.D.—P. Crean; K. O'Flanagan, P. O'Donnell, S. Morrissey, D. Gibson; D. O'Brien, L. O'Brien; J. Thompson; E. Ryan, D. Boland, D. Bell, E. Nolan, B. Devane, E. Gumbrielle, T. Boland.

Referee—Mr. J. Delaney.

### MODERATE DISPLAY BY TRINITY

**DR. W. PIKE'S XV. 9 DUBLIN UNIVERSITY 6**

Dublin University did not distinguish themselves in a Cup-training spin at College Park yesterday evening, when they lost to a scratch side fielded by Dr. W. Pike by a dropped goal and a goal from a try (9 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Brooks gave the scratch side the lead in the first half with a try, which Pike converted, and Solomons got a try for Trinity before half-time. Right at the start of the second half Murphy dropped a superb goal for Dr. Pike's XV. After which Trinity launched attack after attack, but there was no thrust in the centre, and another try by Solomons was the only score. Teams:—

Dr. Pike's XV.—C. Murphy; S. McCollum, D. C. Mazzilli, J. Green, J. Brooks, G. Upritchard, J. C. Ferris; T. J. O'Driscoll, C. A. Boyle, W. A. Pike, J. Bradfield, C. Wiggins, D. Early, P. J. Longford, M. Wilkinson.

Dublin University—R. Anderson; M. Maconchy, P. Docker, T. P. Harvey, D. E. Doyle; S. J. Walsh, S. W. McCall; W. D. Boyle, C. W. Bradfield, R. Solomons, J. Slattery, J. Anderson, J. Fitzsimmons, W. Houston, J. O'N. Donnellon.

### SCHOOLS' SENIOR CUP

Owing to bereavement, Newbridge College have withdrawn from the Schools' Senior Cup, and Blackrock College are into the final.

### TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

**SENIOR SCHOOLS' CUP.**

Castleknock College v. Mount St. Joseph's, Roscrea. Donnybrook, 3 o'c.

**HOSPITALS' CUP.**

Dun's v. Mater. College Park, 4 o'c.

**TEAM.**

Sir P. Dun's—E. Khan; G. Prince, J. Whiteside (capt.), W. Thompson, J. Hassard; P. Keane, O. Nightingale; S. Rutherford, J. Jacobson, W. Houston, A. McFarland, C. Wilson, J. Greene, K. Holland, M. Rooney.

RUGBY FOO

# DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

## GILT-EDGED ISSUES ADVANCE

## BANK STOCK AGAIN HIGHER

Trading on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday was again of fairly good dimensions and the tone was harder for choice. The market was quite pleased with the terms of the new British War Loan and this had a favourable influence on the Gilt-edged sections, where prices moved ahead. Changes among British Industrials were generally small and irregular, and towards the close an easier trend was evident.

Home Government Funds attracted a good deal of attention at rising levels; 4 p.c. Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c. Financial Agreement Loan, 4 p.c Exchequer Bonds and 4½ p.c. Land Bonds all gained fractions, but, exceptionally, the Second National Loan eased to 108¾.

British Funds opened firm, but some selling caused prices to ease and War Loan closed well below the best at 99¼. Corporation issues held steady to firm and Dublin 4 p.c. 1960-85 improved to 94½.

The feature of Banks was the continued strong buying of Bank of Ireland stock up to 270, a fresh jump of five points. Other issues held up well.

Guinness Ord. slipped back to 80s., but Distillers Ord. recovered to 67s. 3d. Dublin Distillers "A" held 2s 11¼d.

Rails remained dull and Great Southern Guar. drooped to 32 and Great Northern Deb. lost a point. Dublin Tram Ord. were again favoured and addeo pence at 10s. 6d.

Alliance Gas Ord. eased to 23s. 6d., but Arnott Ord. were still in request, and even the enhanced bid of 60s. failed to tempt sellers. The report for the past year made an excellent showing.

Associated Chocolate Pref. made fresh headway to 14s., while Independent "B" Ord. advanced 1s. to 40s. on the unchanged dividend of 17½ p.c. for the past year. Pye (Ireland) Ord. were dealt in at 4s. 9d. x.d.

Tobaccos inclined easier toward the close and B.A.T. Ord. dipped to 103s. 6d. and Imperials to 124s. 10½d. Coats Ord. hardened to 37s. 1½d., but Courtaulds shaded off to 35s. 9d.

Dunlop Rubbers advised harder at around 33s. 7½d. and Imperial Chemical Ord. at about 32s. 6d. Vickers Ord. held steady, but Shell Transport were a shade off at 80s. 6d.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

**GOVERNMENT FUNDS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ p.c. Second National Loan | (1087) 108¾ |
| Do. (under £200) | (1088) 108½ |
| 4½% Third Loan (under £200) | (1031) 103¼ |
| 3½% Fourth Loan | (92) 92 |
| 4% Conversion Loan | (1014) 101½ |
| 3¼% Financial Agreement | (96⅛) 96¼ |
| 4% Exchequer Bonds | (1028) 102½ |
| Do. (Instalment) | (1014) 101¼ |
| 4½% Land Certificates | (1104) 110⅛ |
| Do. (under £200) | (110) 110¼ |
| 4% Land Bonds | (99¼) 99¼ |
| Do. (under £200) | (99⅜) 99 |

**BRITISH FUNDS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% War Loan | (99¼) 99 11/16 ½ |
| Do. Deed | (99) 99 9/16 |
| Do. (under £200) | (99⅛) 99 7/16 |
| Do. Deed (Bank of England) | 99⅝ |
| Do. Bearer | 99½ |
| 4% Funding Loan (Bearer) | 113¼ |
| India 3½% Stock | (93½) 94½ |

**CORPORATION STOCKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dublin 4% 1960/85 | (94) 94½ |
| Do. 4½% 1955/75 | (101) 101 |
| Dundalk 4½ Loan | (92⅛½) 92 9/16 |

**BANKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Ireland | (265) *267 *270 |
| Hibernian | (99¼) 99½ |
| National | (40/9) 40/9 |
| Provincial Old | (41/-) 41/- |

**BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Distillers Ord. | (66/6) *67/3 |
| Dublin Distillers "A" | (2/11¼) 2/11¼ |
| Guinness Ord. | (80/6) 80/- 80/- |

**RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Northern Deb. | (51) 50 50 |
| Great Southern Guar. | (32¾) 32 |
| Dublin Tram Ord. | (10/-) 10/6 |

**GAS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alliance Gas Ord. | (23/9) *23/6 |

**BAKERY AND MILLING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ranks (Ireland) Ord. | (15/-) 15/- |

**DRAPERIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arnott Ord. | (50/3) 60/-b |
| Crowe Wilson Pref. | (18/3) 18/3a |

**BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Assoc. Chocolate Pref. | (13/3) 14/- |
| Burke (E. and J.) Deb. | (4¾) 4¾ |
| Carroll Pref. | (22½) 23/6a |
| Clondalkin Paper Ord. | (5/-) 5/-b 5/1a |
| Goodbody Pref. | (22½) 22½b |
| Independent "B" Ord. | (39/-) *39/6 40/- |
| Irish Sugar Pref. | (20/6) 20/-b 20/6a |
| Moore (Hugh) | (25/-) 25/-b |
| Polikoff (I.F.S.) Pref. | 17/- |
| Pye (Ireland) Ord. | (4/9) 4/9 x.d. |
| Thwaites (A. and R.) Pref. | (67/6) 72/6a |

**BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| B.A.T. Ord. | (103/9) 103/6 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil | 7/9 |
| Coats (J. and P.) Ord. | (37/-) 37/1½ |
| Courtaulds Ord. | (38/1½) 36/6 |
| Dunlop Rubbers | (34/-) 33/6b 33/9a |
| Guy Motors Ord. | 1/8½ |
| Imperial Chemical Ord. | (32/-) 32/3b 32/6a |
| Imperial Tobacco Ord. | (125/1½) 125/3 124/10½ |
| Lord (Jos.) Ord. | 2/- |
| Shell Transport Ord. | (81/-) 80/b 81½ |
| Venterspost Gold Mining | 38/1½ |
| Vickers Ord. | (21/1½) 20/4½ |

* Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash.
(Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

**IRISH BANKS' RATE.**

Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) ..... 3 %
Loans on Government Stocks transferred 3 %
Deposits under £2,000 ..... 1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over ..... 1½%
The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

## BELFAST EXCHANGE

3½ p.c. War Loan 99½, 99⅛, 99⅓, 99⅛; 2½ p.c. Consols 74½, Local Loans (3 p.c.) 86¼, Northern Bank "A" 70s., Provincial Banks 41s., Bleachers 5s. 6d., United Steel 23s. 6d., Lever 7 p.c. Pref. 29s., Assoc. Electrics 42s. 9d., Electric and Musical 9s. 1½d.

## CORK EXCHANGE

Second National Loan 108¾, Fourth Loan 82, Financial Agreement Loan 96¼, 4 p.c. Conversion 101¼, 4 p.c. Exchequer Bonds 102½, 4½ p.c. Land Bonds 110⅛, War Loan 99⅛, do. Deed stock 99⅛; Bank Stock 267, Nationals 40s. 9d., Provincials (Old) 41s., Great Southern Guar. 32, Clondalkin Paper Ord. 5s., Guinness Ord. 80s., Ranks (Ireland) Ord. 15s.

## FIXED AND FLEXIBLE TRUSTS

The latest prices (supplied by the Trusts) for the sub-units of the following Trusts are as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts. | 13/3-14/9 x.d. |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 2nd Ser. | 12/6-13/9 |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 3rd Ser. | 12/9-14/- |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 4th Ser. | 14/6-15/9 |
| Domestic Investment Trust | 5/9-6/3 |
| Electrical Industries Trust | 15/-16/3 |
| First British Fixed Trust | 38/- bid |
| Second British Fixed Trust | 23/-23/9 x.d. |
| Third British Fixed Trust | 19/7½ bid |
| Fourth British Fixed Trust | 16/1½ bid |
| Foreign Govt. Bond Trust | 12/-13/- x.d. |
| Gilt Edged Fixed Trust Certs. | 17/4½-17/10½ |
| Gold Prod. Fxd. 3rd Series | 13/5-13/9 |
| Hundred Secur. Tr. Sub-Units | 13/10½-18/4½ |
| Investors' Flexible | 10/3-11/6 x.d. |
| Invest. Gas and Electric Trust | 11/4½-12/4½ |
| Invest. General Fxd. Tr. Cts. | 15/1½-16/1½ |
| Investors' Gold Share Trust. | 15/4½-16/4½ x.d. |
| Investors' second General Trust | 13/-12/- |
| Keystone Flexible Certs. | 13/7½-14/1½ |
| Limited Investment Fund | 17/-17/9 |
| Keystone Cons. | 11/6-13/- |
| Keystone Gold | 11/1½-12/4½ |
| Midland and Shan. Inv. Fund | 17/3-18/- |
| National Fixed Trust C | 15/9-16/9 x.d. |
| National Fixed Trust D | 13/10½-14/10½ |
| Provident Investors Trust | 9/6-10/6 |
| Trust of Bank Shares | 16/-17/3 x.d. |
| Trust of Bank and In. Shares | 16/5-17/6 |
| Trust of Insurance Shares | 17/-18/3 |
| Invest. Trust | 10/6-11/6 |
| Cornhill Deb. | 20/6-21/6 |
| Cornhill Def. | 8/3-9/6 |

## IRISH RAILWAY RECEIPT

L.M.S. (Northern Counties). £6,200+£2,210.
Total nine weeks, £69,670+16,850.

The monthly meeting of St. Barnabus' Public Utility Society, Ltd., was adjourned as a mark of respect to the founder and president, the late Canon D. H. Hall.

# MARKETS AT A GLANCE

| | Wednesday Night. |
|---|---|
| **STOCKS AND SHARES:** | |
| London cheerful. | |
| Dublin harder. | |
| Manchester strong. | |
| Birmingham improving. | |
| New York firm. | |
| **MONEY:** | |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 % |
| Last Year | 2 % |
| Irish Bank Rate | 3 % |
| Silver (spot) | 21 1-16d. |
| Price of Gold | 168/- |

# LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

## NEW LOAN TERMS CHEER MARKETS

## PRICES STRENGTHEN ON A BROAD FRONT

SATISFACTION with the terms of the new War Loan put the London Stock Markets in a cheerful mood yesterday, and, although there was no marked increase in the volume of business, prices strengthened on a broad front. Investment issues provided the best features, and British Rails gave an especially good performance, renewed demand lifting quotations by substantial amounts. Gilt-edged securities also went ahead, and the principal Oil and Industrial issues presented a firm appearance, despite the fact that early activity was not maintained.

Gilt-edged stocks opened in firm fashion, and, to the accompaniment of fairly brisk demand, the market followed up the improvement which occurred in the final hour on the previous day. The further advance took War Loan to 100, but in subsequent dealings the price reacted to 99⅞, at which level a gain of ⅛ was recorded. Several other issues also turned easier during the afternoon, but Old Consols, Victory Bonds and Local Loans all finished ¼ higher. Conversion issues, together with National Defence Bonds, proved dull exceptions. India Stocks participated in the rise to the extent of a point, and numerous Dominion and Colonial issues changed hands at enhanced prices.

Foreign Bonds formed another bright group, with Far Easterns commanding chief attention.

British Rails were not slow to reflect the change in sentiment, and a revival of demand rapidly gave prices a strong tone. The recovery was particularly noticeable in Great Western and L.M.S. issues. Foreign and American Rails were overshadowed by the revival in their neighbours, but Canadian Pacific Ordinary further advanced.

Gains in Industrials seldom exceeded modest dimensions.

Mines failed to preserve their initial brightness, but Kaffirs left off on a firm note.

# INDUSTRIALS LOSE EARLY GAINS

## VICKERS LOWER

A general improvement was witnessed at the opening of the Industrial market, but this was not generally maintained, and by the close of business most of the early advance was lost.

In the Iron, Coal and Steel group Whiteheads, Weardale Deferred, William Cory, Lambert Bros., Pressed Steel, Staveleys, Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred and Jessop Hunter all experienced support. On the other hand, there were several small losses, among which were a recession of 3d. to 20s. 4½d. in Vickers and 1½d. in Harland and Wolffs.

Aircrafts and Motors were well maintained, but Electricals finished on the dull side. Breweries were quietly irregular, with Guinness easier at 81s. 6d. Tobaccos developed an easier trend. "Imps" improved to 6⅞, only to react to 6¾, at which price no change on the day was marked. Tobacco Securities were ⅛ down at 5¾. "Bats" being maintained at 5⅞. In the Stores group Maples were a weak spot at 8s. 9d., following the dividend decision. Woolworths were 3d. better at 64s. 9d.

Among Rayons and Textiles there were a few small movements, with no definite trend. J. and P. Coats lost 3d., but English Sewing Cottons gained that amount, with Courtaulds unchanged at 36s. 9d. Miscellaneous shares made a good showing, though movements were generally small. British Oil and Cake put on ⅛, British Oxygen added ⅛, "Emmies" improved 4½d., and Wallpapers hardened ⅛.

## OILS AND RUBBERS

Oils moved up at the start, but business remained small, and best prices were not maintained. Nevertheless, the market closed on a steady note. Anglo-Iranians closed ⅛ up at 2¾. Burmahs touched 3½, and left off ⅛ better at 3⅛. Shells remained around 4, and Royal Dutch, which touched 35¾, left off unchanged at 33¾. Elsewhere V.O.C. rose firm, rising ⅛ to 1⅛, and Anglo-Ecuadorians strengthened to 19s. 9d.

Despite improved tone in other sections, interest in Rubber shares remained negligible yesterday. Here and there dullness was noticeable, but the declines recorded on balance were unimportant. In the raw rubber section forward positions attracted more attention and quotations hardened, but spot finished 1/16d. lower at 12½d. per lb.

# THE MONEY MARKET

## SILVER PRICES RALLY

Gold remained at 168s. per fine ounce yesterday. Discount rates were inclined to ease, short and three months' bills being £1 0s. 7½d. per cent. Money continued abundant at 1½ to £1 per cent.

Silver rallied ¼d. an ounce to 21 1-16d. for spot and 20 15/16d. for forward.

Sterling in New York opened at $3.90, but improved during the morning to $3.90½, or ⅛c. above the overnight close. In London no change was made in the official rates. Among free market quotations the most noteworthy movement was a further improvement of ¼ in the Italian lira to 75⅞. The Finnish mark eased 5 points to 255, but Esthonian currency was ¼ firmer.

| Centre | March 6. Closing Rates. | | March 5 Closing Rates | | Parity before 3/9/39 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York* | 4.02½ | 4.03½ | 4.02½ | 4.03½ | 4.86⅝ |
| Montreal* | 4.43 | 4.47 | 4.43 | 4.47 | 4.86⅝ |
| Amst'dam | 7.53 | 7.58 | 7.53 | 7.58 | 12.15 |
| Brussels* | 22.70 | 22.85 | 22.70 | 22.85 | 35.02 |
| Copenh'n | 20½ | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | 16.12 |
| Geneva* | 17.85 | 17.95 | 17.85 | 17.95 | 25.20 |
| Madrid | 38¾ sellers | | 38¾ sellers | | 25.20 |
| Milan | 76 | 77⅛ | 76¼ | 77⅛ | 92.46 |
| Paris* | 17.65 | 17.75 | 17.65 | 17.75 | 18.15 |
| Paris* | 176½ | 176¾ | 176½ | 176¾ | 124.21 |
| Stockholm | 16.85 | 16.95 | 16.85 | 16.95 | 18.15 |
| Alexandria | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97.5 |
| Athens | 595 sellers | | 595 sellers | | 375 |
| Helsingf's | 255 sellers | | 250 sellers | | 199.8 |
| Lisbon | 107½ | 108⅛ | 107½ | 108⅛ | 110 |
| Prague | 17.00 | 17.05 | 17.00 | 17.05 | 47.577 |
| Buda-Pest | 71.50 | 72.00 | 71.50 | 72.00 | 21.74 |
| Warsaw | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 51.45 |
| Riga | 3½ sellers | | 3½ sellers | | 3.56 |
| Tallinn | 3½ sellers | | 3½ sellers | | 3.56 |
| Calcutta | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Hongkong | 1/4⅞ | 1/5 | 1/4⅞ | 1/5 | — |
| Kobe | 1/4⅝ | 1/4⅞ | 1/4⅝ | 1/4⅞ | 42 |
| Shanghai | 2/5 | 2/5⅛ | 2/5 | 2/5⅛ | 42 |
| Singapore | 2/3⅛ | 2/3⅛ | 2/3⅛ | 2/3⅛ | 2/4 |

* Rates fixed by Bank of England. All others at free market rates.

** Dealings between British subjects by negotiation subject to final Treasury approval.

# LONDON CLOSING PRICES

† Ex div. ‡ Ex rights. ? Cum. div. ‖ Ex bonus.

## BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

| | Closing. | Rise or fall |
|---|---|---|
| Consols 4% | 74⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2½% War Loan | 99⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Funding Loan | 113⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Victory Bonds | 107⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3% Conversion Loan | 101⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2½% do. | 70½ | + ⅛ |
| 4½% do. | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5% do. | 101 11/16 | + 1/16 |
| 2½% Land (1903) | 81½ | + ⅛ |
| 3½% Land Bonds | 83⅛ | + ⅛ |
| India 3% | 109¾ | + ⅛ |
| Do. 3½% | 81¼ | + ⅛ |
| Local Loans | 94½ | + ⅛ |
| Do. 3% | 85⅛ | + ¼ |

## PUBLIC BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. El. Bd. 4½% 57-82 | 106½ | 108½ | +½ |

## FOREIGN STOCKS

| Aug. 31. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16½ | Bras. 6½% S.R. 57 | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 15 | Do. 5% Fund. 98 | 35 | |
| 50 | Chinese 4½% '98 | 55 | + ½ |
| 21 | Do. 5% 1912 | 38 | + ½ |
| 52 | Czecho-Slov. Rds. | 28 | + ½ |
| 56 | Egyptian Unified | 54 | |
| 104¼ | French Ln. 4% | 77 81 | |
| 49 | German Potash | 10 | |
| 39 | Japan 6% 1924 | 28 | |
| — | Brazil 5% Fr. '14 | 37½ | + ½ |
| — | Chinese 5% Reor. | 32½ | +1 |
| — | Japan 5½% Conv. | 38½ | +1 |
| — | Mexican 6% | 50 | +1 |
| — | Mexican 6% | 2¼ | 2¾ +⅛ |

## BRITISH RAILS.

| Aug. 31. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Great Western | 45¾ | 46¾ + 1¼ |
| 80 | Do. 5% Pref. | 100 | 102 |
| 11½ | L.M.S. Ord. | 19¾ | 20¼ + ⅜ |
| 51 | Do. 5% Pref. | 63½ | 65½ + ⅞ |
| 77½ | Do. 5% Red. Pf. | 97 | 98 |
| 38½ | Do. 4% Pf. '23 | 53 | 55 + ½ |
| 4 | L.N.E. 5% Pf. Ord. | 5¾ | 6¼ + ½ |
| 3 | Do. Def. Ord. | 2¾ | 3¼ + ½ |
| 29½ | Do. 4% 1st Pf. | 52 | 54 + ¾ |
| 2 | Do. 4% 2nd Pf. | 1½ | 1½* + 1¼ |
| 107 | Lon. Tran. 5% "A" | 116 | 122 |
| 103 | Do. 4½% "A" | 112 | 115 |
| 102 | Do. "B" | 108 | 111 |
| 66 | Do. "C" | 45 | 47 |
| 56 | Southern Pf. Ord. | 72½ | 74 |
| 11¼ | Do. Def. Ord. | 16¾ | 19¼* + ⅝ |
| 90 | Do. 5% Pref. | 101½ | 103½* |

## DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — Ans. 4% '55-70 | 104½ | 105¾ -¼ |

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Arg. Gt. W. 5% Db. | 45½ | 47½ |
| 50½ | B.A. Mid. 4% Deb. | 65 | 67 |
| 51 | Do. 5% Deb. G.S. | 9 | 10 |
| 49 | Do. 4% Deb. | 67½ | 70 + ½ |
| 56½ | B.A. & Pac. 4% Db. | 69 | 70 + ½ |
| 20 | Do. Can. 4½% Db | 43½ | 45½ - ½ |
| 5¼ | Buenos Ayres West. | 8 | 8¼ - ¼ |
| 40½ | Do. 4% Deb. | 64½ | 66½ |
| 4 | Canadian Pacific | 8⅞ | 9⅛ + ⅛ |
| 62½ | Do. 4% Deb. | 88 | 89 |
| 49 | Cent. Arg. 4% Deb. | 67½ | 69 |
| 50 | Do. 5% Db. 79-81 | 78 | 80 + 2 |
| 53½ | Ord. Con. 1st Deb. | 72 | 74 |
| 89 | Gd. Tr'k 4% Guar. | 100 | 103 |
| 21½ | San Paulo Ord. | 42 | 45 + ½ |
| — | E. Rlys 6% Cm. Pf. | 8½ | 9¼ - ¼ |

## AMERICAN RAILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — New York Cent. | 18½ | 20½ -½ |

## BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 337 | 343 |
| Bank of Montreal | 42 | 47 |
| Barclay "A" | 97½ | 104½ |
| Lloyds | 50/9 | 52/3 |
| Martins £20 (£2½ paid) | 8 | 8½ |
| Midland | 81 11/16 | 87½ |
| Nat. Prov. (£5 14/- pd.) | 4 5/0 | 4 7/0 |
| Standard of South Africa | 13⅝ | 14 + ⅛ |
| Westminster | 3¼ | 3½ + 1/16 |
| Do £4 (£1 paid) | 81/6 | 83/6 +0/6 |
| London and S. American | 5⅝ | 6½ +½ |
| National Discount B. | 12½ | 13½ +½ |

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | Bass-Ratcliff Ord. | 125/0 | 127/0 |
| 17/0 | Breweries of Van. | 21/0 | 23/0 |
| 93/0 | Distillers Ord. | 65/9 | 67/9 |
| 63/9 | Guinness Ord. | 80/6 | 81/6 -0/6 |
| 4⅞ | Ind Coope Allsopp | 72/0 | 74/0 |
| 60/0 | Watney Combe Rf | 51/6 | 53/6 |

## DRAPERY AND STORES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11/6 | Burton (M.) Ord. | 11/0 | 12/0 |
| 16/8 | Gamage (A. W.) | 14/9 | 16/0 |
| 51/0 | Harrods | 39/6 | 40/6 |
| 2/9 | Marks & Spcr. (5/-) | 53/0 | 54/0 |
| 21/3 | O. K. Bazaars "A" | 25/0 | 27/6* -0/6 |
| 62/6 | Woolworth Ord. | 64/3 | 65/3 +0/3 |

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39/0 | Assoc. El. Indus. | 42/3 | 43/3 -0/3 |
| 17/6 | Crompton Park. | 19/0 | 20/0 |
| 18/9 | Ever Ready (5/-) | 27/0 | 28/0 +0/3 |
| 75/0 | General Elec. | 81/6 | 82/6 +0/6 |
| 18/0 | Henley's Tel. (5/-) | 20/0 | 21/0 |
| 21.6 | Siemens | 22/6 | 23/6 |
| — | Telegraph Constr. | 1½ | 2¼ + ⅛ |

## ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29/6 | City of London | 25/6 | 27/6 -0/6 |
| 39/0 | County of London | 40/3 | 41/3* |
| 23/0 | Edmundsons | 26/0 | 27/0 -0/3 |
| — | Lancashire | 31/9 | 32/9* +0/3 |
| — | Whail Inv. Pref. | 16/0 | 18/0 -0/6 |
| — | Mid. Counties | 36/6 | 37/6 -0/6 |

## INSURANCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Alliance New | 23½ | 24½ |
| 25 | L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2 paid) | 25½ | 26½ + ¼ |
| 17/9 | Pearl (£2) | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| 12 | Phœnix £10 (£1 p) | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| 31 | Prudential | 27⅞ | 28⅝ + ⅛ |
| 8 | Royal Exchange | 7¾ | 8 |
| 7¾ | Royal 21 (10/- p.) | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| 75/6 | Sun 21 (5/- pd.) | 77/0 | 78/6 |
| — | Atlas £5 | 13½ | 15½ +½ |
| — | Employers' £1 | 1¾ | 2 +⅛ |
| — | Lon. Ass. £24 | 13 | 14 +½ |
| — | N.B. and Mer. £5 | 9¼ | 9¾ +⅛ |
| — | Northern £10 | 16½ | 16¾ |

## IRON, COAL AND STEEL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16/3 | Allied Iron | 21½ | 25/6 |
| 45/0 | Babcock & Wilcox | 47/0 | 48/0 -0/8 |
| 5/9 | Baldwins | 5/6 | 6/0 -0/3 |
| 43/9 | Bolsover Colliery | 50/9 | 51/9 -0/3 |
| 28/0 | Brown (J.) (10/-) | 33/0 | 34/0 -0/3 |
| 26/6 | B.S.A. | 21/6 | 21/9 -0/3 |
| 7/9 | Cammell Lrd (5/-) | 7/10½ | 8/4½ -0/1½ |
| 22 0½ | Colville Ord. (£1) | 24/9 | 25/6 |
| 7/4 | Consett Iron (£1) | 6/1½ | 6/7½ -0/1½ |
| 86/0 | Cory (William) | 86/3 | 87/3 +0/3 |
| 26/0 | Dorman, Long | 26/0 | 27/0 -0/6 |
| 58/6 | Ebbw Vale Areas | 71/9 | 73/9 -0/6 |
| 28/0 | Guest, Keen | 26/0 | 27/0 |
| 25/0 | Hadfields (10/-) | 27/0 | 28/0 -0/3 |
| 10/9 | Partridge Jones | 11/9 | 12/0 |
| 16/0 | Powell Duffryn | 21/9 | 22/9 |
| 18/3 | Pressed Steel | 16/0 | 17/0 +0/3 |
| 28/6 | Ruston & Hornsby | 30/6 | 31/0 -0/3 |
| 30/6 | S. Durham Steel | 32/6 | 33/3 |
| 42/0 | Stewts & Lloyds Df. | 46/6 | 47/3 +0/1½ |
| 2/3 | Thomas (R.) | 3/4½ | 3/10½ |
| 22/6 | United Steel | 23/6 | 24/0 -0/3 |
| 17/4½ | Vickers Ord. | 20/1½ | 20/7½ -0/1½ |
| — | Staveley | 52/6 | 53/6* +0/6 |

## LAND AND INVESTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15/6 | Forestal Land | 25/0 | 26/0 |
| 17/6 | Hudson's Bay | 26/0 | 27/0 |
| 28/3 | Sudan Plantations | 33/6 | 34/6 -0/9 |

## MOTORS AND AEROPLANES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅞ | Austin Motor (5/-) | 16/6 | 17/6 |
| 5/6 | Bonfiton & Paul. | 4 | 4½ |
| 16/6 | Bristol Aero (10/-) | 15/6 | 16/6 |
| 36/0 | De Havilland | 34/6 | 36/6 |
| 19/9 | Fairey Aviation | 15/6 | 16/0 |
| 16/6 | Ford Motors | 16/6 | 17/0 |
| 1⅝ | Handley Page Pf. | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 15/6 | Hawker Sidd. (5/-) | 14/0 | 15/0 |
| 32/0 | Imperial Airways | 32/3 | 34/3 |
| 4½ | Leyland Motors | 31½ | 32½ |
| 30/6 | Morris Motors | 26/3 | 27/3 |
| 5/16 | Rolls Royce | 4 15/16 | 5 1/16 +1/32 |
| 15/0 | Standard | 11/6 | 12/6 |
| 2½ | Tilling (Thomas) | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| — | Vapor Ord. (5/-) | 6/3 | 7/3 +0/3 |
| — | Singer Ord. | 1/3 | 1/6 -0/1½ |

## NEWSPAPERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15/3 | Allied News Ord. | 11/0 | 12/0 - |
| 7/0 | Assoc. News Def. | 7/0 | 8/0 |
| 13/9 | Daily Mail Trust | 13/9 | 14/9 -0/3 |
| 5/0 | Odhams Press (4/-) | 2/6 | 3/6 |

## OILS

| Aug. 31. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅛ | Anglo Iranian Ord. | 2 11/16 | 2 13/16 +1/32 |
| 23/8 | Apex Trinidad | 25/0 | 26/0 -0/3 |
| 2⅜ | Attock | 2⅜ | 2⅝ |
| 1¾ | Burmah | 3 1/32 | 3 1/16 +1/32 |
| 7/9 | Canadian Eagle | 8/6 | 9/0 +0 1/2 |
| 3 1/4 | Kern Oil (3/4) | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| 1⅝ | Lobitos | 1⅛ | 1 15/16 |
| 10/0 | Lon. & Th. Hav. | 10/3 | 11/0 |
| 5/1½ | Mexican Eagle | 6/7½ | 7/1½ |
| 4/6 | Phœnix | 7/0 | 8/0 |
| 35½ | Royal Dutch | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| 4⅝ | Shell Transport | 3 31/32 | 4 1/32 |
| 4⅝ | Trinidad Lease | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 46/0 | Trinidad Pet. Dev. | 46/3 | 47/3 |
| 1 | V.O.C. Holdings | 1¼ | 1 5/16 +1/32 |
| — | A-Ecuadorian | 19/3 | 20/3 +0/3 |
| — | A-Kerpetian B | 2½ | 3⅛ +⅛ |
| — | A-Iran. 8% 1st Pf. | 30/3 | 32/3 +0/6 |
| — | A-Iran. 9% 2nd Pf. | 31/3 | 33/3 +0/3 |
| — | Brit. Borneo | 10/3 | 11/3 -0/3 |
| — | Burmah Oil Pref. | 37/0 | 39/0 +0/6 |
| — | Shell T. 7% Pref. | 32/6 | 33/6 +0/6 |

## SHIPPING

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2/6 | Coast Lines | 10/9 | 11/9 |
| 5½ | Clan Line | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 3/1½ | K.D. Realisation | 1/3 | 2/3 |
| 13/3 | Furness, Withy | 21/6 | 22/6 +0/3 |
| 18/0 | P. & O. Def. (£1) | 23/0 | 24/0 |
| 3/1½ | R.M. Realisation | 2/6 | 3/0 |

## TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Estates | 1‖ | | -‖ |
| British Indian | 1‖ | | -‖ |
| Cons. Tea and Lands | 1‖ | | -‖ |
| Doorne | 1‖ | | -‖ |
| Empire | 2‖ | | -‖ |

## TEXTILES AND ART. SILK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2/4½ | Bleachers | 5/4½ | 5/10½ |
| 3/0 | Bradford Dyers | 6/0 | 6/9 |
| 6/0 | British Celanese | 8/0 | 8/6 |
| 4/0 | Calico Printers | 7/0 | 7/9 |
| 3½ | Can. Celanese | 7⅛ | 7¾ |
| 29/0 | Coats | 36/6 | 37/3 -0/3 |
| 28/9 | Courtaulds | 36/3 | 37/3 |
| 25/7½ | Eng Sew Cotton | 30/6 | 31/6 +0/3 |
| 2/6 | Fine Spinners | 5/9 | 6/3 |
| 2⅞ | Patons & Baldwins | 60/6 | 61/6 +0/3 |
| — | Jute Indus. Pref. | 4/3 | 4/9 +0/1½ |
| — | Brit. Enka | 6/9 | 7/6 +0/4½ |
| — | Lister Ord. | 7/0 | 7/9 -0/3 |

## TOBACCOS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 15/16 | Brit. Amer. Tob. | 5⅛ | 5 1/16 |
| 6¼ | Carreras "A" | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 15/3 | Do "B" (2/6) | 14/6 | 15/6 |
| 6¼ | Gallaher | 5⅝ | 6⅛ -1/16 |
| 6 7/16 | Imp. Tobacco | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 5⅝ | Do. Canada | 5⅛ | 5 1/16 |
| 2¼ | Tobacco Tst. Ord. | 3 | 3⅛ -1/16 |

## TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0/10 1/2 | Baird Tel. Pref. | 0/1½ | 0/7½ |
| 1/1½ | Do. Def. | 0/1½ | 0/7½ |
| 84 | C.A.W. Iess 5% Pf. | 97 | 98* + ½ |
| 48 | Do. New Ord. | 91 | 92 -1 |
| 97 | Do. 4% Funded | 98 | 101 |
| 28/0 | Marconi Marine | 29/8 | 30/8 |
| 5½ | Radio Corp. | 6⅜ | 6⅞ |
| — | Anglo-Amer. Def. | 21/3 | 23 -1 |

## MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 5/16 | Assoc. Cement | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 10/8 | Assoc. Brit. Pic. | 8/3 | 9/3 |
| 28/9 | Beecham Pills | 32/0 | 33/0 |
| 7/9 | Do. Def. | 8/9 | 9/0 |
| 42/3 | Boots Pure Drug | 43/0 | 44/0 -0/3 |
| 20/9 | Bovril Con. Def. | 27/0 | 28/0 |
| 7½ | Brazilian Traction | 10¼ | 10⅝ + ⅛ |
| 23/3 | Brit. Aluminium | 28/0 | 35/0 +0/6 |
| 34/0 | British Match | 35/0 | 36/0 |
| 39/3 | Brit. Oil & Cake | 31/9 | 32/6 +1/3 |
| 38 3/32 | Brit. Oxygen Ord. | 37 31/32 | 38 1/32 |
| 27/6 | Brit. Plaster Bd. | 23/6 | 24/6 -0/6 |
| 3 15/16 | Brit. Portland Cem. | 3¼ | 3⅝ |
| 24/0 | Brit. P. Light | 28/6 | 30/6 |
| 6¼ | Cerebos Ord. | 9 1/16 | 9 3/16 |
| 10 7½ | Crittall's Mfg. | 6/3 | 7/3 -0/3 |
| 27/0 | Dunlop Rubber | 33/9 | 33/9 |
| 25/0 | Eastwoods | 15/8 | 16/8 |
| 9 1/4 | Elec. & Musical | 9/1½ | 9/7½ +0/4½ |
| 1⅞ | Do. 6% Pref. | 1 5/16 | 1 7/16 |
| 2⅝ | Finlay (James) | 2 3/32 | 2 5/32 |
| 9/0 | Harland & Wolff | 12/6 | 13/3 -0/1½ |
| 29/4½ | Imp. Chemicals | 32/1½ | 32/7½ -0/1½ |
| 9/6 | Imp. Smelting | 13/0 | 13/9 +0/1½ |
| 5 11/16 | Int. Combustion | 5⅝ | 6¼ |
| 83½ | Internat. Nickel | 46¾ | 47 1/4 |
| 32/6 | Lever Bros. Ord. | 20/0 | 20/6 |
| 32/9 | Lever N.Y. Ord. | 11 3/32 | 11 5/32 |
| 3⅞ | London Brick | 32/0 | 33/0 +0/3 |
| 3 | Nurses | 4 7/16 | 4 9/16 |
| 8/0 | Pye Radio Def. | 7/9 | 9/0 +1/3 |
| 5⅛ | Reckitt Ord. | 5 1/16 | 5 3/16 +1/16 |
| 59/3 | Spillers Ord. | 59/6 | 60/6 +0/6 |
| 62/6 | Tate & Lyle | 57/6 | 58/6 +0/6 |
| 92/6 | Triplex Glass | 22/9 | 23/9 +0/3 |
| 67/0 | Tube Invest. | 95/6 | 96/6 |
| 4 | Turner & Newall | 66/6

# The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940.


## AUCTIONS.

SALE TO-DAY, at 12 o'c.,

**LYMEHURST, CROSS AVENUE, BLACKROCK**

DRAWINGROOM FURNITURE, HALL, STAIRS, BEDROOMS and OUTDOOR EFFECTS—Lot 748 to end of Sale.

**JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,** Auctioneers, 110 GRAFTON ST.

"BATTERSBY'S AUCTIONS."
TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 2.30 o'c.,
AT OUR PROPERTY SALEROOMS,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET.
**45 UPPER LEESON STREET,**
SPLENDID SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE.
HOEY & DENNING, Solicitors, 1 College street.

NAAS ROAD, NEAR NEWLANDS GOLF CLUB,
GOOD BUILDING SITE, OVER 14 ACRES,
CLONDALKIN.
THOMAS EARLY, Solicitor, 39 Upper O'Connell street.

**BATTERSBY & CO.,**
Auctioneers and Valuers, M.I.A.A., F.A.I.,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Established in the Year 1815.

"DE WYNDESORE,"
RAGLAN ROAD.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY,
12 NOON, OF
RESIDENCE AND SILVER.
**GARVEY & GOOD,**
F.S.I., M.I.A.A.

GRASS LANDS—LOUGHLINSTOWN HOUSE, SHANKILL.—Auction thereon Friday Week, 15th, at Three o'clock, about 50 Acres Pasturage for Cattle, 11 months from 1st April, 1940.—ARTHUR JONES & SON, 10 Stephen's Green, N.

## FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

### LAW NOTICES—THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

AN PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH.
**(The Chief Justice.)**

For to-morrow (Friday), 8th March. Before the Chief Justice (sitting in the Supreme Court), at 11.30 o'clock—Petitions. To be appointed Notary Public—James Austin Connellan, Strokestown. To be appointed Commissioners to Administer Oaths—James Gogerty, Cahir; James Andrew Wallace, Cahir; John Patrick O'Connor, Tralee; James Duffy, Moate.

CUIRT ATHCHOMHAIRC CHOIRIULA.
**(Court of Criminal Appeal.)**

For to-morrow (Friday), 8th March. Before the Chief Justice (at the conclusion of the above list). Interlocutory Applications—(a) For extension of time; (b) for free transcript; the People (Attorney-General) v. William Geoghegan.

CLARATHOIR NA gCOIMIRCITHE CUIRTE.
**(The Registrar of Wards of Court.)**

Before Mr. Maghan, at 11 o'clock—Vouch accounts (2), Matheson, Ormsby and Prentice.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHIUNAIS.
**(The High Court.)**

Before the President of the High Court, in Court 1, at 11 o'clock. Petitions—12th Sec., G. Baily; 13th do., C. E. Callan. Minors—Sweeney, minors; O'Shea, minor.

In Court 1, at 11.30 o'clock. Circuit Appeals—Walsh v. Griffin (Kerry); O'Reilly v. Noonan.

Court 6. For Tuesday, 2nd April. Action (part heard)—M. J. Cummins, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), v. Bank of Ireland.

OIFIG AN MHAISTIR-MHEASAIREACHTA.
**(The Taxing Master's Office.)**

Master O'Hanlon, at 11 o'clock—New Ross Urban District Council to Colfer, T. A. Colfer and Son.

Master Kennedy, at 11 o'clock Exparte Taxations—Bank of Ireland to Bowles, Bewles and French; Whittan v. London Midland and Scottish Railway Co., F. Sutton and Co.; Malone to Greene, R. Greene and Son.

OIFIG AN SCRUDORA.
**(The Examiner's Office.)**

Before Mr. Adderley—(Room 104), at 11 o'clock—In re H. Jacobs, decd., Bank of Ireland v. Jeffers; Brown v. McCartney; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Power; M. A. Hackett's Trusts and E. Hackett, decd., Reigh v. Reigh.

Before Mr. Gerrish—(Room 105), at 10.45 o'clock—P. Quin, decd., Hanrahan v. Quin; A. Kelly, decd., Healy v. McManus.

Before Mr. Scanlon (Room 106), at 11 o'clock—J. Bourke, decd., O'Neil v. Donohoe.

CHOIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN.
**(Irish Land Commission.)**

**At Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion Square.**

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—E. B. Tatchell and anor., reps Catherine Tatchell, vouch.

Before Mr. Franks, at 11 o'clock—Lord Talbot de Malahide, discharge rulings and settle schedule.

Before Mr. Grove White, at 3 o'clock—Chamberlain, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 4 o'clock—Herrick, vouch.

Before Mr. Jackson, at 11 o'clock—Mary Radmore, vouch.

**At 89 Merrion Square.**

Before Mr. Ryan, at 11 o'clock—The Earl of Cork and Orrery. At 2.30 o'clock—James Kenna, vouch.

Before Mr. O'Byrne, at 11 o'clock—Reynall-Pack (Greville Nugent rent), vouch. At 3.30 o'clock—James Little, vouch.

Before Miss Phelan, at 11 o'clock—Saunders Knox Gore, vouch. At 3 o'clock—S. Rob and anor., settle schedule.

Before Mr. P. Byrne, at 11 o'clock—William Earl, vouch. At 3 o'clock—Rye, vouch. At 4 o'clock—Walpole, discharge rulings.

EASTER SITTINGS, 1940.

Jury and Non-Jury actions. Jury actions will be listed for hearing on Monday, 8th April. Actions set down for trial for any date after Friday, 5th April, will not be listed for trial during the Easter sittings unless leave shall have been granted by the Court.

CIRCUIT CRIMINAL COURT.
**(Green Street Courthouse, Dublin.)**

This day at 11 o'clock. Jurors Nos. 151 to 300 must attend. Absent jurors maybe fined. Jurors Nos. 1 to 150 need not attend until Monday next, 11th inst.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.
**(Circuit Court of Justice.)**

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, at 11 o'clock. Applications for Summary Judgment—Sweeney v. Killackey; Ging v. Little; Watchorn v. Power; McNeill v. McDonnell; Equity Settlement—Redmond (settled) v. Keogh v. Goodwin; Donohoe v. Colgan; Moore and anor. v. Jordan and ors.; Burke v. Lapedus; Brennan v. same; Feehan v. same.

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place. For Friday, 8th March, at 11 o'clock. Valuation Appeals—G. S. Rlys., applts., Commissioner of Valuation, respt.; G. S. N. Ry., applts., v. same, respts.; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934. Applications for Compensation—Joseph Brennan, applct., Corporation of Dublin, respts.; John Coombes, a minor, (Catherine Murray, respdt.; Arthur Cullen, applct., Irish Neonlight, Ltd., respdt.; Luke Smith, applct., Great Southern Railways, respdts.; the Kilsen Paper Mills, Ltd., applcts., William Downey, respdt.; Norah Devlin, applct., Corporation of Dublin, respdts.; Patrick Dunne, applct., same, respdts.; Thomas Nolan, applct., same, respdts.; William Beattie, applct., the Portland Grain Co., Ltd., respdts.; John Dickinson, applct., Catherine Keating, respdt.; Maria Shaw, applct., A. Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd., respdts.

AN CLARATHOIR CONTAE.
**(The County Registrar.)**

At 12.30 o'clock. Taxation of Costs—Nolan and anor. v. Fitzsimons and anor., Archer v. McLoughlin. Equity—Gallagher v. Gallagher; McSherry, decd., Ringwood v. Condon.

### DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

## LARCENIES FROM CITY HOSPITAL

**(BEFORE MR. CONROY.)**

A confession of a series of larcenies from Steevens's Hospital, stated to have been made by Margaret Clarkin, who had been a ward-maid in the hospital for seven years, was read by Detective-Officer McEvoy. According to the detective she had admitted taking sheets, pillow cases and towels, and having opened a letter addressed to the clerk and removed a postal order.

Through her solicitor, Mr. J. J. O'Connor, she pleaded guilty to the larcenies.

Michael Whelan, a porter in the hospital, living at Martin's row, Chapelizod, pleaded guilty to receiving some of the stolen articles, and Detective-Officer Mullin read a statement which, he said, had been made by Whelan admitting that he took cod liver oil and bandages from a cupboard in the hospital.

Whelan's solicitor, Mr. P. Cowan, said that he had been employed in the hospital for twenty years, and was a former member of the I.R.A., with a creditable record.

The accused persons were bound over for three years, a condition in Clarkin's case being that she reside with her sister in Sligo.

## DUBLIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Because of the rise in the cost of feeding-stuffs and other materials the half-price concession for visitors to the Dublin Zoological Gardens on Saturday afternoons has been withdrawn for the present. This decision was taken at a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, under the chairmanship of Lord HolmPatrick.

The Government has granted the Society additional ground for the Gardens and work has started on the construction of a new bison paddock near the main road of the Phœnix Park. Work also will be started in the immediate future on a new open air lion amphitheatre on the west side of the Gardens, where the public will be able to see the lions in natural surroundings and without bars or cages of any kind.

A pair of llamas and a Highland heifer have been presented to the Society by the Zoological Society of Scotland; these will be on view shortly.

**SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES"**

Advertisers will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday.

Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.

## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

**DOMESTICS WANTED CONTD. FROM PAGE 1**

**HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.**

WANTED, reliable HOUSE PARLOURMAID; three maids kept; highest references required; state age, wages.—Madam O'Mahony, Grangecon, Co. Wicklow. 4 F

WANTED young Girl (ram as HOUSE PARLOUR-MAID, near Dublin. Address "Z 3753, Maid," this office. 6 A

**GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.**

EXPERIENCED, smart, young GENERAL; four in family. Apply, after 6 p.m., 86 Sandford road, Ludlin. 4 E

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT REQUIRED for business house, Drumcondra; wages £30; enclose copy reference.—G 332, this office. 4 E

GOOD GENERAL; plain cooking, clean; 2 adults; small modern house; £28-£30. Address "Z 3766, General," this office. X

GLENGARIFF—WANTED, recommended GENERAL MAID (daily); family two.—Box 133, Stephens's Library, Dun Laoghaire. 6 A

SUPERIOR GENERAL WANTED for safety area outside Manchester; only refined, experienced girl need apply; wages £40-£45, according to ability. Apply, with copies references, to Tucker, The Poplars, Whaley Bridge, near Stockport. 6 A

THOROUGHLY experienced, clean, GENERAL REQUIRED, all duties, modern house, two adults. Call after 6 p.m., Sunnybank, Mounttown Park, Dun Laoghaire. 6 A

WANTED for Dalkey for few months, then move Dundrum (bus route), experienced young GENERAL, good plain cook; 2 in family; send copies references.—Thompson, Rockview, Dalkey.

WANTED, GENERAL or MOTHER'S HELP; baby, young; must be fond of children (six; three school); experienced; no heavy work; state wages.—G 494, this office. 4 E

WANTED, experienced young GENERAL; four adults; plain cooking; good references essential; Protestant preferred.—"Arranmore," Cunningham road, Dalkey. 4 E

WANTED, Protestant GENERAL HELP; able to cook; one lady; Offaly. Address "Z 3777, Help," this office. 6 A

WANTED, experienced young GENERAL; small family. Call after 7.30, 35 Cowper road, Rathmines. 4 E

**NURSES WANTED.**

EXPERIENCED, capable NURSE for seaside, near Dublin, toddler and help with girl 5; highest wages; send full particulars. Address "Z 3769, Nurse," this office. 6 E

EXPERIENCED, temporary or permanent, NURSE REQUIRED, Dublin, two children, professional family; after war destination England; £50-£60. Address "Z 3685, Nurse," this office. X

NURSE WANTED, young, experienced, charge two small children; state terms and references.—Gaoly, 9 Vergemount, Clonskeagh. 4 E

TRAINED and Certified Infants' Nurses (Catholic, Prot.) REQUIRED immediately; experienced only; apply Miss Moynihan's Nurses' Bureau, 55 Lr. O'Connell st.

WANTED; experienced NURSEMAID, to mind 2 boys, 2½ and 15 months; reliable, good needlewoman, young. Send copies references, wages, etc., to Mrs. G. C. Conlin, St. Michael's road, Tipperary. 4 D

WANTED, Ballsbridge, NURSE HOUSEMAID or good GENERAL; 2 children (at school); some cooking; good needlewoman; cook general kept.—G 528, this office. 6 E

**COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.**

WANTED, thoroughgoing Working COOK HOUSE-KEEPER, who understands Aga, for private nursing home; apply with testimonials.—G 417, this office. 5 F

WANTED, early April, experienced, Singlehanded COOK; small dairy, Esse cooker; £36; also experienced HOUSE PAHLOURMAID, needlewoman; £26; two replies considered unless age and copies best references enclosed; family two.—Mrs. Osborne, Dardistown, Drogheda.

**"IRISH TIMES"**

## EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS ..... 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays ..... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, in all capacities.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

'Phone: 76555.

**COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.**

COOK, General seeks place; good references.—G 478, this office. T

COOK (General); good reference. Address "Z 3780, Cook," this office. T

COOK General or Housekeeper, experienced; city preferred; good references.—G 475, this office.

COOK General seeks position; small family; city or suburbs; experienced; recommended. — Annie Sheridan, Martry, Kells. 2 D

COOK General or General, experienced; city, suburbs; well recommended.—G 468, this office.

COOK General, good papers, well recommended; permanent or temporary. Address G 522, this office.

EXPERIENCED Cook, disengaged, city, understands dairy; well recommended.—G 485, this office. 6 E

EXPERIENCED Cook Generals; £36, £45; excellent references.—Blackwood's, 42 Lr. Mount St.

OUTDOOR—Plain Cook, good needlewoman, refined, Domestic Help, or Housekeeper; city.—G 505, this office.

SISTERS, Cook General and House Parlournaid, experienced; recommended; city.—G 388, this office. 5 D

SUPERIOR Cook, House Parlournaid, sisters; long experience; or run house for gentlemen. Address "Z 3768, Cook," this office.

**NURSES DISENGAGED.**

LADY, highly recommends Children's Nurse; excellent references.—G 319, this office. 4 E

NURSE or Nursery Governess, young, experienced; highly recommended; disengaged.—G 466, this office.

RESPECTABLE young Protestant Girl wishes to be trained as Children's Nurse; Bray or Dun Laoghaire preferred; recommended.—711, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

**GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.**

A GIRL (18), R.C., General; small family; some experience; £24; city.—Nora O'Brien, Knockinpierce Cottage, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.

EXPERIENCED General wants place, from Blackrock to Dun Laoghaire.—G 396, this office. 5 D

EXPERIENCED General; city preferred; 5 years' reference; disengaged.—G 465, this office.

EXPERIENCED General, good cook; suburbs; very highly recommended.—G 460, this office.

EXPERIENCED General, outdoor; city or suburbs; good references; disengaged.—G 469, this office.

EXPERIENCED young Woman seeks Daily Work as General Help in private house; highly recommended.—G 486, this office.

EXPERIENCED General; £30, £36; adult family; disengaged.—Blackwood's, 42 Lr. Mount St.

GENERAL, experienced country girl; good references. Address "Z 3744, General," this office. 5 D

GENERAL, or Cook General; small family; experienced; well recommended.—G 472, this office.

GENERAL, seeks place; young; good references.—G 479, this office.

GENERAL, young, experienced; South side; good references; disengaged.—G 463, this office.

GENERAL, or Cook General, experienced; town, country; good references.—G 461, this office.

LADY can highly recommend very respectable, trained General (indoor), small family; wages £26, rising.—G 351, this office. 4 E

**HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED**

EXPERIENCED House Parlournaid, city or suburbs; very good references.—G 403, this office.

HOUSE Parlournaid or Housemaid; good reference. G 476, this office.

HOUSEMAID, experienced; country preferred.—G 477, this office.

HOUSE Parlournaid or General; small family; experienced; good reference.—G 471, this office.

HOUSE Parlournaid or Housekeeper to gentleman or lady.—G 405, this office.

MRS. Deming highly recommends her House Parlourmaid; R.C.; she is a most experienced, efficient maid; excellent personality; small family; £30. Apply up to 12½.—3, Martin, 45 Upper Leeson street.

TWO Sisters seek situation as House Parlournaid and Housemaid; good experience, good appearance and we are R.C.; our ages are 19 and 24 years. Address "Z 3772, House Parlournaid," this office.

YOUNG, experienced House Parlournaid; city or suburbs; well recommended. Address "Z 3779, Maid," this office. 6 B

**SPECIFIC ARTICLES.**

ALL Waterproof Covers for carts, vans, threshers, lorries; Rick Covers, Sacks, Bags; best terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

ANTHRACITE Stoves, one Courtier, one Esse; perfect condition; also Ascot Geyser and Gas Fire.—Shields, 19 Waterloo road. 5 F

ALL makes of Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters, Guaranteed Repairs and Overhauls.—Flood, 205 Pearse street. 'Phone, 72703. T

COVERS for ricks, carts, threshers, lorries; Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Bros., 36 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

CHROMIUM Plating by Irish Nickel and Chromium Plating Co., Limited, 35 Westland Row, Dublin, is the most dependable. All kinds of existing and manufactured metals treated. Moderate prices.

COMPLETE Fittings, Counter, Bar and Cellar; Counter Stools, etc., and general repairs to fittings.—James Fox and Co., Ltd., William street, Dublin. T

CHROMIUM Plating, Roll Door and Bathroom Fittings, Name Plates, Rails. We stock Chromium Plated Tubing, Stainless Steel Angle, Strip and Step Plates.—James Fox and Co., Ltd., Manufacturers, Chromium and Electro Platers, Wellington quay, Dublin. T

DISTINCTIVE Wedding Stationery, Invitations, Cards and Cake Boxes at exceptionally moderate prices. Ask for specimens.—Daly's, Dame street, Dublin. 2 F

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, from £4; fully guaranteed.—Norman Engineering Works, Trinity street. Established 1897

TYPEWRITERS—New, unused Imperial (Foolscap), value £27, accept £17; new, unused "Ideal" (Foolscap), value £24, accept £14; 12 months' guarantee. Part Exchange considered.—G 527, this office. 6 E

**SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.**

OLD Gold, Jewellery, Precious Stones, Dental Gold and Silver Wanted, in any condition; articles returned immediately if our offer is not acceptable.—Dublin Smelting Company, 21 Wellington Quay, Dublin. 40 22

OLD Gold Purchased for cash; highest prices given; we hold Government permit.—Hopkins and Hopkins, opposite O'Connell Monument, Dublin. 1 E

**PRAMS.**

AS we lead others follow.—Prams, Folders, etc Cash and Easy Payments; orders sent carriage paid. Models from 10/- deposit.—Stevens (Est. 1896), Baby Carrier Dept., 3 Aston quay, 244 Rathmines road, and 171 North Strand, Dublin. T

BARRON'S Prams are better and cheaper. Easy terms arranged. Write for catalogue.—Barron's, House Furnishers, 1 North Earl street, Dublin. T

FOR Cash or Easy Payments, our value in Prams, Cots, Folders, etc., is unequalled. Write for Catalogue T.—The Baby Carriage Co., 129 Stephen's Green, Dublin. T

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**

CONFIRMATION Photographs; reduced prices; photographs copied, enlarged and coloured; commercial and legal photography.—Sackville Portrait Studios, 15 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin. 4 F

**MACHINERY.**

ABSOLUTELY new, fire cu. ft. capacity Concrete Mixer; portable.—Hammond Lane Metal Co., 45 City quay, Dublin. 5 F

INTERNATIONAL Tractor Disc Harrows and Ploughs, McCormick Mowing and Massey-Harris Corn Drills. Immediate delivery from stock.—Thos. Lenehan and Co., 124/5 Capel street, Dublin. T

MILLOWNERS—We can supply Discs, Spindles and Spare Parts for Greenhill Grinders.—Robert Craig and Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Great George's street, Belfast. X

**WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.**

ABOUT Old Gold, Sovereigns, Precious Stones, etc., highest prices paid; country parcels cash by return. Reliable Watch, Clock, Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Jewellers, Henry street, Dublin. T

**OPTICIANS.**

A SMART New Spectacle Frame can be fitted in two minutes, from 5/-.—Geo. Prescott and Son, 13 Merrion Row, Dublin. 'Phone 72506. 16 X

YOUR Oculist's Prescription requires expert fitting. Entrust it to Williams, Optician (Messrs. Chancellor's Successor), 10 Lower Abbey street. 26 F

**SHOOTING, SPORTING, GAMES.**

ANGLING and Shooting—Garnett's for reliable Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. Catalogue free.—Parliament street, Dublin.

GUNS, Rifles, Pistols, Repairs, Gun Repairs. Fishing Rods and Tackle, every description; lists free.—Keegan, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 4

SALMON and Trout Fishing to Let (Co. Donegal), short or long periods. Address "Z 3782, Fishing," this office. 6 B

£4,000 STOCK of Hardy's high class Rods and Fishing Tackle at pre-war, duty free prices.—Hely's, Dame street, Dublin. 2 F

**PLYWOOD AND TIMBER.**

SAWMILLER REQUIRED, with own portable plant, to convert large quantity of oak and softwood into wagon scantling and deals; state terms. Address "Z 3740, Sawmiller," this office. 5 F

**WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.**

"McHUGH Himself"—the very Man for your Model—is at 38 and 39 Talbot street. 'Phone 76694. Open till 7 o'clock (Wednesdays 1 o'clock), Friday 8.30. Saturday 9 o'clock. 5 A

**"IRISH TIMES"**

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Saturdays ..... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, in all capacities.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

'Phone: 76555.

**YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.**

DUBLIN Bay Mermaid for Sale, 17 ft. long, decked, with sails, complete.—G 511, this office. 6 A

**GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.**

## LAWN MOWERS

PROPERLY AND PROMPTLY SHARPENED.
MAGUIRE AND GATCHELL, LTD.
Dawson House, Dublin.

A YEAR'S Supply of Vegetable for 10/6. Get our Vegetable Seed Collection; also offered: Collection, 21/-; C, 31/6; D, 42/-; E, 63/-. Carriage paid.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin, and Pembroke, Carlow. T

ABOUT Beautiful Gardens, Consult F. C. White, F.R.H.S., Gold Medallist, and Inspect White-church Nurseries, Rathfarnham. 'Phone, 95197. T

ALPINE Collections—12 plants for 5/6, 25 for 9/6, 50 for 18/-; our selection. All carriage paid. Write for list of other special offers.—Mossley Alpine Nursery, Dundrum, Dublin. 12 26

A SPECIAL NOTICE! Ballawley Alpine Nursery, Dundrum, will remain open on Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. during the spring.

APPLE Trees, specially extensive line; 6 selected Assorted, fruity condition 10/-; carriage paid; satisfaction guaranteed.—None-So-Hardy Nurseries, Shillelagh. 2 6

APPLY INCREASED PETROL RATION TO VISIT KILLINEY NURSERIES—for and away the largest and best nursery in Ireland. Now's the time to plant Shrubs, Hedges, Climbers, Roses, Fruit Trees.—Watson's Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

ALL 3/- for 6, carriage paid—Rhubarb, Mint, Thyme, Currant Bushes, Asparagus, Anchuse.—29 Eden quay. 5 A

ALL 1/- for 6, carriage paid—Aubretia, Hollyhocks, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Genm, Delphiniums, Lupins, Pyrethrums, Violas; also Lettuce and Onions, 2/- 100.—29 Eden quay. 5 A

BLACK Currant Bushes, strong, 4 year olds; Rhubarb Roots, both best quality, 10/- per doz., carriage paid.—Rectory, Ballymoe, Co. Sligo. 5 F

BRADSHAW—Order early your Seed Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Vegetables and Flower Seed; catalogue on request.—Seedmerchant, Parliament street. 5 F

BRADSHAW—Well Flowering, Clearing offer, 2/- 100.—City Shop, Parliament street. 5 F

CARLOW Coal—Intense heat for Greenhouse Boilers; pithead price 30/- ton.—Rossmore Colliery, Carlow.

DARWIN'S Barberry, beautiful flowering evergreen, hedge or single, stout, bushy; 12 3/6, 25 6/-, 50 10/6, carriage paid; cash; Lilacs, same price. Nursery catalogues free.—Nash, Athlone. 16 7

FOR Sale, quantity good Boxwood, average 15 inches; what offers?—364, this office. 4 E

GARDEN Bamboo Canes, 3 feet, light, 3/6 per 100; 4 feet, medium, 7/6 per 100; 4 feet, heavy 8/6 per 100; carriage extra. Lists free.—Staveley's Stores, Dublin.

GARDEN Rubber Hose—30 feet lengths, 8/6; 60 feet 14/-; 90 feet 19/6, 120 feet 25/-; carriage extra.—Staveley's, 137 Parnell street. 6 A

GALVANISED Wire Netting, Extending Wood Trellis, Garden Arches. Send for lists.—Staveley's, Parnell street. 6 A

GARDEN Nets—25 yards by 2 yards 4/-, by 3 yards 6/-, 50 yards by 2 yards 8/-, by 3 yards 12/-; measured mesh closed; post free.—Staveley's, Dublin. 6 A

GARDEN Barrows—Celebrated "Ironcrete" and "Nimble" Barrows, made of galvanised steel. Lowest prices.—Staveley's, Dublin. 6 A

GARDEN Lawn Mowers—Qualcast" Mowers, 20/5; Celebrated "Panther" Roller Mower, 57/6; Special British Made Mowers, 21/6.—Staveley's, Dublin. 6 A

GREAT SALE OF ROSES AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES. Bushes, Climbers, Ramblers, Standards. Watson's Gold Medal varieties. Sale List free.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

LISSADELL Plants—Cabbage, Harbinger, 2/- per 100; Onions: Bedfordshire Champion, James' Keeping, autumn sown in frames, 2/- per 100; post free, cash with order, subject crop and unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

LISSADELL—About 10 tons double screened Marvellous Seed Oats, 2 years, from Cartons, for Sale.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

LOUGH Fea Castle, Co. Monaghan, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

LAWN Mower Repairs—Prepare for coming season at first class overhauls; lowest prices; collection and delivery—city and suburbs—free.—Staveley's, Parnell street. 6 A

MRS. Fleming, Rectory, Timoleague—Plants worth growing—Iris Siberica, True Blue Veronica, Omphalides Cappidocea, Mecanopsis Cambrica, Montbretia, "Kathleen," new; Kaffir Lily, "Viscountess Byng"; Phlox Subulata, Primulas; nothing to equal my plants for size, quality and price; 3/9 dozen post paid. 5

NO SHRUBS LIKE KILLINEY SHRUBS. Properly grown from infancy, they have gained a supreme reputation. Catalogue free.—Watson's Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

POWER'S large flowered Gladioli, 100 bulbs in ten fine named varieties, 9/-; 50 in ten varieties, 5/-; or in finest mixture, many varieties, 100 5/6, post free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 24 X

POWER'S Famous Gold Medal Begonias; superior, crimson, scarlet, orange-scarlet, white, yellow, pink, salmon, separate or mixed, dozen 3/-, 100 21/-; Singles, 2/9 and 18/6.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 20 X

POWER'S Giant Frilled Sweet Peas, "Little Gem Collection," six varieties, 15 seeds each, 1/3; "Champion Collection," twelve varieties, 10 seeds each 1/6, 20 seeds each 2/6; "Premier Collection," eighteen varieties, 10 seeds each 2/5, 20 seeds each 3/9.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 20 X

POWER'S War-time Collection Vegetable Seeds, for most nutritious, all-year-round supply, 10/6 post free. Descriptive Catalogue free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 20 X

POWER'S Lettuce Plants, autumn sown, 100 2/6; Tripoli Onions, 100 3/-, 1,000 20/-; Onion Sets, lb. 2/6; Shallots, lb. 1/3; 7 lbs. 4/6; carriage paid; catalogue free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. T

POWER'S Roses—One dozen choice named Bush Roses, in variety, 12/-; six for 7/-; post free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. T

POWER'S Seakale, extra strong planting; dozen 4/-, 100 30/-.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. T

POWER'S Lilium Regale, magnificent garden plant, large bulbs, dozen 7/6, six for 4/-, each 1/-.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. T 6

RHUBARB Roots for Sale—Linnæus, select strain; a well known in the Dublin market; very early and prolific; colour scarlet; crowns, 7/- per dozen, carriage paid.—M. McAllister, Turvey, Donabate, Co. Dublin. 4 A

SUTTON'S (Reading) Seeds—Special Irish Catalogue now available from Findlater, Findlater's Corner, Dublin. No duty need be added to prices in this catalogue. T

SWEET William, 1/6; Polyanthus, 2/6; Siberian Wallflowers, 1/6; Myosotis, 4/-; Iceland Poppies, 1/6; Foxgloves, 1/6; Daisies, 1/-; Auriculas, 3/-; Coreopsis, 2/-; Canterbury Bells, 1/6; all per dozen; large plants, to colour or mixed; post 6d.; list free.—Canon Patten, Pelhard. T X

STRAW and Hay for Sale, in bales; also Oats, Chop, etc.—Murtagh and Sons, 17 Blackhall street. 'Phones, 71672-23167. 5 F

**GREENHOUSES.**

FOR Sale, big Greenhouse, length 50 x 20, with good Boiler and 4-inch piping complete; also small Greenhouse, length 20 x 10, with good Boiler and 4-inch piping complete; suitable for propagating house; perfect condition.—Keegan, Dublin street, Balbriggan. 5 D

W. R. Lambert, Kill o' the Grange, Co. Dublin, is now booked out for 1940 Tomato Season. Order your 1940-1941 House early. 5 D

**POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.**

BEST Poultry Foods, quotations free; prompt despatch.—Williamson, 182 Pearse street, Dublin. Telephone, 72286. 24 20

DAY Olds, R.I.R., W.W.; sturdy chicks, 12/- dozen; Hatching Eggs, 4/- sitting. 36/- hundred; blood tested, trap nested stock.—Skreen Castle, Tara, Meath. 5 F

EGGS, hot buttered, delivered South Dublin.—Eastwood Poultry Farm, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow. 6 A

FOR Sale, 6 March, 1938, R.I.R. Hens; March, 1939, R.I.R. Cockerel; 30/-, carriage forward.—Mrs. Hamilton, Roundwood, Mountrath. 5 F

NEW laid Eggs 2/-, hot buttered 2/1; fatted Chickens, dressed 3/6; 10/- orders carriage paid. Ballanagh Farm, Avoca.

PEACOCKS and Peahens for Sale.—Eastwood Poultry Farm, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow. 6

SETTINGS—Game x Wyandotte, 2/6; pure Wyandotte, 3/-; Game Pullets.—Burtonhall, Carlow.

TWO pure bred Australorp Cockerels (April hatched) for Sale; £1 each; beautiful birds. Apply to Mrs. M. Phelan, Marymount, Camross, Mountrath. 6 E

WANTED, few select Customers for guaranteed one-day-old Hot Buttered Eggs, delivered.—Acton, Ballymount, Greenhills, Tallaght. 6 A

**DRESS AND COSTUMES.**

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, Purchases Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc. Highest prices given. T

EASY Terms—Men's Suits and Overcoats, Dress Wear tailored to measure. Showerproofs ready-to-wear. Specialists in Ladies' Coats and Costumes. Chalk or Easy Payments.—Lee Bros., 91 Middle Abbey street. T

FUR Coats, any fur, any fashionable condition, remodelled, latest Swagger style, repaired and cleaned, £2 10/-, inclusive; skins required, reasonably extra; Fox Ties, etc., reconditioned; expert furrier; reconditioned swagger Targalins for Sale; natural Silver Foxes, high quality, from £5 5/-, duty free; discarded fur coats bought for cash.—Feldman, 29 Mary street.

FOR Sale, Navy and Beige Costumes, 15/-; Coats, 10/-; Hats, Shoes (5/-), new; half-price, bargains.—G 497, this office.

LADIES', Gent.'s, Children's Wardrobes; Gold, Silver Purchased; highest cash prices.—Mellon's, Patrick street, Kingstown. 78 18

TWO Black Clerical Suits, 12 stock collars, new condition; Frock Coat, medium.—G 506, this office.

UNSATISFACTORY dealing by any Advertiser in these columns should be immediately reported to the Manager of the "Irish Times." X

**FURS.**

A LARGE selection of Fashionable Capes and Ties in Silver and Blue Fox, by deferred payments. Write for particulars.—Taylor Ward, South Anne street, Dublin. T

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.**

CONTENTS of Mansions, Houses, Flats, etc., Bought for prompt cash.—Tormey Bros., Ltd., 26-27 Ormond quay (Lower). 'Phone, 21292. 78 13

CARPETS—1,000 Carpets always in stock to choose from. Save 33 1-3 on your purchases. We have no expensive shop windows; only entrance to Show-rooms through halldoor.—Cabir Mills, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 'Phone, 44915. X

FURNITURE for Sale; almost new; owner going abroad.—30 Dartmouth square. 4 E

FOR Sale, 2 large Ebony Couches, perfect condition. Address "Z 3736, Couches," this office. 4 E

LAWLOR Briscoe will Buy and Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—55 Ormond quay. T

**MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.**

FOR Sale, beautifully toned Baby Grand (Ascherberg), excellent condition.—G 265, this office. 2 D

WANTED, Upright Piano, German preferred; cheap; lowest price, maker.—G 419, this office. 5 F

YOUR Child—Every Child loves to play the Piano. Select a new or secondhand Piano for cash or easy terms at Gerards, 159 Parnell street, Dublin. 8 1

**HORSES, HARNESS, VEHICLES.**

ABOUT 15 tons prime first crop Hay for Sale.—Manning, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow. 5 A

**DOGS.**

AT Pyncot Dog Shop, South King street, Dublin—Everything for the Dog. Telephone 51613. T

DOG Show, Damer Schools, St. Stephen's Green, Saturday, 2.30 p.m. Auctioneers. 5 F

INTERESTING and informative Kennel Notes. Special Reports of Dog Shows and Field Trials, and exclusive IRISH KENNEL CLUB Reports and Registrations appear in "THE IRISH FIELD" (Official Organ of the I.K.C.). On sale every Saturday. T

KENNEL Maid, fully qualified. Bringing, Trimming by appointment. Vacant for Show. Would accept permanent post. Write Humphrey, 91 Heath road, Dublin. 6 A

SPRATT'S Dog Foods can now be obtained from Hely's, Dame street, Dublin. Kennel Catalogue on request. 2 F

**BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.**

AT 3/5 Suffolk street, to Let singly or en suite, Offices (two large and two small) on same floor. T

ADVERTISER wishes to hear of a Nursery Market Garden for Sale or Letting, in or near Dublin; good dwelling thereon; give particulars, location and how held, area, glass, etc. Address "Z 3722, Garden," this office. 3

BUTCHER'S Shop and House, select suburb; new Fridge and fittings; annual turnover £4,500.—G 525, this office. 4 E

MALBAY street—Very large Shop, with storage; splendid retail position.—Holden, Auctioneers, Saint Andrew street. 6 A

OFFICES, spacious, well lighted, decorated to suit tenant